TOLEDO BLADE

WEEKLY

NEWS, LITERATURE, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS.

VOL. XLI. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1874. NO. 45

SPOONS AND SPARKS.

A broad and sinuous line of river, bright with the full sunshine of a September noon, here bordered with meadows, there fringed with low woods, and winding toward the clustered roofs of a distant town. Two wherries drifting idly in the shadow of hemlocks and pines, while their prone and meditative occupants watch the lazy wreaths of smoke curl above the bowls of their pipes.

Of these two individuals the one nearest the sunshine is David Whipple, a Bostonian, aged nineteen, fair-haired, fair skinned, and six feet two. The other, lying at full length, with his cap pulled low over a pair of dark eyes, is of slighter make and more vivacious expression: this is Ernest Walch, a young Virginian.

Fifteen minutes of silence had evidently tried the latter's patience excessively. He had frightened several turtles back to their watery haunts, had whistled to birds, and apostrophized flies. He finally pocketed his pipe and sat erect, with the remark, 'I say, Davy?"

"Well?"

"I saw Miss Wentworth to-day."

That this announcement possessed some interest in the mind of the youth called Davy may be surmised from the fact that he too suddenly sat erect; but he only said, as he slowly knocked the ashes from his pipe, "Humph."

"You'd have said something besides 'Humph' if you had seen her. She rode past our hotel."

"And I presume you mourned after her in your usual style."

"Very near it, I admit," rejoined the other, with a shrug. "The case is unique. I never before tried for a month unsuccessfully to gain an introduction to a lady. But I shall succeed yet."

"I'll wager any thing you choose," was the reply, emphasized by a flourish of the pipe, "that I'll have an introduction first, after all!" and the speaker faced his friend with the last trace of indifference banished from his countenance.

'Safe enough to wager where neither is likely to win," commented his companion.

"That's as one thinks. I consider my winning as certain as—as that I can reach the stone bridge two miles down the river at least a minute in advance of you."

"Done!" exclaimed the Virginian, with a laugh and a quick straightening of his lithe figure. "The loser in the race abandons his chance, eh?"

"Just so."

In two minutes the wherries were abreast, and their owners ready for a start. The next, they swept off down the stream, pulled evenly and easily. Both the young men were powerful rowers. Ernest had the most effective stroke. David greater reserves of strength. It was pretty to see the wherries dart through shadows and sunshine, past bold wooded curves and banks gay with golden-rod. Their progress during the first ten minutes was quiet, but at the beginning of the second mile it became more lively. Laborers in the field on either hand paused to watch as the wherries shot by, and now the red jacket, now the blue, seemed gaining. For a while the fates favored David, and he won half a boat's length in a quarter of a mile. Then Ernest bent more gallantly to his oars, and regained his place. But in the next quarter he lost again, and David's greater strength told steadily against him.

When they were on the last half mile, a long straight stretch with the bridge before dwarfed by distance, they pulled like two young giants. David's teeth were set, and every muscle in play. Ernest's cap had fallen, and his black eyes gleamed triumphantly as he noted that each determined stroke brought him nearer his first position. Independently of its puerile cause, the race was magnificent. There happened to be but one spectator of its close. This was a gray-haired gentleman, who, seeing the two boats sweep around the upper curve of the river, checked his horse on the bridge.

They came in grandly, darting like birds through the smooth water, straight and swift for the bridge. The intent watcher leaned far over the rails, and as both bows simultaneously swerved on opposite sides of the central stone pier, uttered an involuntary "Hurrah!" that was like an electric shock to the two excited rowers beneath.

"By George!" gasped David, trying his best for breath, "we hit the pier in the same second!"

Earnest, in no condition to dispute or to assent, replied by a nod and the ejaculation:

"Tough one, wasn't it?"

"Who's the party on the bridge?"

Ernest was saved an answer by the appearance of the "party," who scrambled down an embankment and approached radiantly.

"Pretty well done, young gentlemen! Haven't seen such a race since my college days. Pretty evenly matched. No! I should have said," with a glance from the powerful David to his slighter companion, "that this young man had an advantage; but it seems not."

"Walch makes up in science what he lacks in strength," said David, magnanimously, grounding his boat.

Ernest imitated his friend's example, remarking that "with all the science he could muster, he had rarely won a race with Davy."

"A fine sight it was, indeed!" resumed their enthusiastic friend. "I used to be remarkably fond of boating before I got my flesh—remarkably. Some of my pleasantest hours have been passed on the Charles River."

"Oh be Charles? You were a Cambridge student, then? We belong to that persuasion," rejoined David.

"Harvards, are you? I'm glad to hear it. Glad to have met you. Allow me to introduce myself—name's Wentworth, place is about a quarter of a mile from here. My carriage is on the bridge; come take a glass of wine with me, and have a chat about college affairs."

The faces of the two recipients of this invitation were studies. The name was Wentworth, was it? Ernest pulled his cap lower to hide the twinkle in his eyes, and David abruptly picked up the spoons of his wherry. Neither had an idea of refusing, though Ernest murmured something about appearance, boating costume, etc., which objection was promptly overruled by their new friend.

"Boats are perfectly safe. I'll send a man down to attend to 'em. Dress is all right," puffed the old gentleman, pulling himself up the embankment by means of a wiry shrub. "Jump in; jump in!"

Five minutes' driving brought our friends to the Wentworth place, the goal of their desires, an ancient stone mansion set in the midst of extensive grounds. On the way up the avenue the two visitors were electrified by seeing the flutter of muslin skirts on the terrace. Immediately after both a vision of blue eyes and curls and a dainty figure, and found themselves bowing confusedly to "my daughter Ella," the divinity of their worship.

Both gentlemen were in a maze most of the afternoon. They had wine in the shady dining-room, through the windows of which they caught glimpses of beds of bright autumn flowers. They had stores of jovial anecdotes from their host. Then they had music in the parlors, and sweet commonplaces from Miss Wentworth.

When our two friends were set down on the piazza of their hotel at seven o'clock that evening both stood motionless, watching the carriage of their new acquaintance rolling away. As it disappeared they first faced each other blankly, then by common impulse, burst into a fit of laughter. The inaugural remark was made by Ernest:

"This beats anything I ever heard of!"

"It does. We're even, Walch. Neither of us won the race, and neither of us won the wager."

"Curious enough!" rejoined Ernest, soliloquizing, as he turned away. "I wonder which will win the lady?"

The enlightened reader must have anticipated results. Our collegians were not original in their love-making. The odd feature in the case was the *dual* love-making. The changes were rung on riding, boating, music, croquet, and billiards for three weeks. At the end of that time, unfortunately for their friendly feelings, they found themselves as even in this race for a lady's favor as they had been in the memorable race down the river. Both were prodigious—and equal—favorites with Mr. Wentworth, both received gracious smiles from Miss Wentworth, both made the greatest efforts to please, and spent the whole of their pocket-money in the attempt.

I do not know precisely when their friendship became a memory; but at the end of those three weeks they were enemies, who endured each other for the sake of appearance when they met at the Wentworths' house, but outside of it never exchanged a word, and regarded each other loweringly at meals and in passage-ways. To add to the complications of the affair, the 28th of September approached, bringing with it the dreaded necessity of returning to Cambridge.

The days flew by, and each delayed until the morrow before putting his fate to the test. On the 27th both must go, and the 25th found each resolute to ask the question, that had become all-important to both, on the 26th.

The 26th came, and with it the violent autumnal storm. Instead of proceeding to the Wentworth mansion for a morning's croquet, our heroes found themselves reduced to despair. David misanthropically kept his room. Ernest lounged around the stables till dinner time, played billiards half the afternoon, then took a survey from the window, and formed a desperate resolve. Immediately after supper, at which David did not appear, he put on heavy boots, borrowed a cloak of the landlord, and started through a sea of mud, in a pouring rain, and in the face of a furious northeaster, for the Wentworths'.

Looking back at David's lighted windows, he thought, with pardonable triumph, that for once he had stolen a march upon his rival; but his triumph changed to perturbation when he finally stood, a mud-bespattered and drenched individual, ringing the Wentworths' door-bell. His spirits rose, however, at sight of the cozy library, where Mr. Wentworth, in dressing-gown and slippers, sat before an open wood fire, and Miss Ella, seated on a cricket, was occupied in popping corn. The latter rose with a blush and smile of welcome.

"Please excuse papa and me. We were having one of our old fashioned evenings."

"Delighted to see you, my boy!" said Mr. Wentworth, adding, with uncomfortable solicitude, "And where's Mr Whipple?"

"I really don't know what Davy is doing with himself this evening," responded Ernest, seating himself on the other side of the fire, and wishing Mr. Wentworth in the arctic regions. "I, for my part, couldn't reconcile myself to leave town without spending my last evening with you"—these words accompanied by a significant glance at the young lady.

"Your coming is a perfect godsend!" was the hopelessly brisk response. "I don't know anything duller than a September storm. I wish your friend was here; but never mind; we'll make an evening of it."

Accordingly the hospitable old gentleman rang for fruit, wine and cigars, and gave full freedom to his garrulous tongue. Ernest was in despair. Reminiscences and stories and jokes succeeded one another, while he was obliged to laugh and answer, and take hopeless notes of the fire-light gleams netted in the brown curls opposite, the downcast eyes, the snowy hands busy with the tassels of a coquettish silk apron, and the tiny slipper resting on a flower in the hearth-rug.

Periodical glances at the clock told Ernest that it was half-past eight, then that it was nine. He formed the second desperate resolve of the day and began to talk about his travels. He gave a long, and intensely prosy account of his life in Paris, using all the French he could think of. Mr. Wentworth had never traveled, but evinced polite attention. Ernest, with unflagging zeal, went on with Germany and Italy. His host nodded with waning interest. Ernest was about to attempt Russia, when a snore lighted his ears.

The young lady nervously resumed her corn-popping, vainly trying to hide a smile. The fire was dying down. Ernest hastened to assist her, seized the tongs and raised a heavy log, as he raised it a brand fell upon the hearth, sending a shower of sparks over the pretty figure on the cricket. Each uttered a suppressed exclamation. Miss Wentworth shook her curls, hastily, and Ernest shook the little silk apron and much-bedaffled skirt. He shook it so vigorously that a letter dropped out, and lay before him, address upward; but he did not heed the letter, for somehow he had mistaken the young lady's hand for her apron, and still held it, though the sparks were only black specks. He was in the midst of an incoherent, but earnest speech, saying something about wanting the right to protect her from the troubles of life, just as he had protected her from those flying sparks, when the letter caught his eye. "Miss Ella Wentworth, D——, Massachusetts," in David's handwriting, unmistakably. That one glance showed him also that it was a drop-letter, and stamped September 26.

Ernest hesitated so noticeably in the middle of his speech that his listener glanced up at him in surprise, and caught his glance at the letter. She picked it up hastily, with a rosy blush and an exclamation that caused the old gentleman's drowsy eyes to open wide.

"Ahem! I believe," he observed, with the extra dignity sleepy persons often assume, "that I lost what you were last saying—about the Swiss patois, wasn't it?"

Poor Ernest! It was hard work to sit and hear the history of the old gentleman's last speculation after that; and many pleading glances were sent toward the flushed, downcast face opposite him. At last, at eleven, he rose hopelessly to go. He lingered and lingered, finding continually last words to say, till the utter futility of delay discouraged him into seeking the door; but here the old gentleman, suddenly radiant with a new thought, detained him.

"Dear me! why Nell, I had almost forgotten what we spoke of at dinner, Mr. Walch, we want you and your friend Whipple at Christmas time, you know. You must give us a few days. Nell here is going to be married about that time, and you must both come to the wedding without fail. I date say," he added, struck by the blankness of Ernest's face, "that you've never happened to hear of it before. Well, well, good news is always welcome; isn't it? Now, I shall depend on you for a week at Christmas, and don't forget to invite your friend. Good by, and good luck to you, my boy," and the hearty good-wisher followed him out upon the door step to give him a final hand-shake.

A half hour after, as David was pacing his chamber feverishly, his door opened, and a drenched and muddy figure presented itself, and remarked, hysterically, as it dropped a soaked cloak upon the floor.

"Well, old fellow, we've come out even again. Neither of us won the race, neither won the wager, and neither has won the lady.—*Harper's Bazar.*

ABOUT TO BE BURIED ALIVE.

Remarkable Escape from a Terrible Death.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.

In the northern part of the city lives a carpenter, with his family, who are natives of France, and have been in this country about eight years. One of their children is a little girl named Mary, and the subject of this singular story. The child was born in Paris, and was eleven years old on the 26th day of June last. She speaks French, German and English fluently, and in conversation exhibits an uncommon intensity of metal action and vividness of mental vision. She is fair complected and very beautiful, with lustrous eyes, sunny hair, and a look of spiritual maturity in her countenance. She has sometimes said that she could see the forms of persons who have died, and, as her sincerity could not be doubted, this occasioned some alarm in the minds of her parents.

The health of the child has not been good for several months, and, on Saturday morning, three weeks ago, she surprised her mother by saying that she could see her dead sister Louise, who approached her in an angel form and spoke to her, telling her that she would make her well so that she would never be sick any more. Her mother tried to persuade her to dismiss the subject from her mind, but she could not stop talking, and continued describing her sister, saying that she was standing near dressed in pure white, her face bright and shining, her hair illumined with silver light, and golden dew-drops dripping from her wings. She could also see her dead brother, who came close to her sister's side. While talking, her strength gave way, and she sank away as in death.

The worst forbodings of the parents had been realized, and they prepared the body for burial. No physician had been called, as they supposed that death had already fallen upon their child. It was about ten o'clock in the morning when the apparent death occurred. The body was kept till Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock, nearly thirty-six hours, during which time, no sign of returning life had been noticed. The final look at the remains was taken, the coffin sealed up and placed in the hearse, and the little cortege started for the grave, the parents following in a carriage.

After proceeding some distance, and coming down on Third street, the quick ear of the saddened mother caught the echo of a familiar cry, and she gave expression to the suspicion that it came from the coffin of her child. Her suspicion was overruled, but in a few moments a second cry was heard, and in compliance with the wishes of the mother, the hearse was stopped and the coffin drawn out. The struggles of what was supposed to be the lifeless body could now be plainly heard. The coffin was quickly opened, and the child found to be alive, to the amazement and unspeakable delight of the parents. In her struggles she had nearly torn from herself her death robes.

She was quickly taken from the coffin and carried to the house of a French lady at hand, where they bathed her in vinegar. She recovered her strength rapidly, and in a short time was taken to the home which she had left only a few hours before, an apparent corpse. Since that time she has been as well as for the last few months. Her parents make every effort to keep her mind from reverting to the terrible episode in her young life, fearing that there is a fearful fascination in it to her.

She says that while others thought her dead, she could feel their touch and hear distinctly every word that was said, but could not move a single muscle, or make the slightest sign. She knew when they dressed her for the coffin, when she was laid in it and heard the terrible lid fastened down, and was utterly powerless until the hearse had gone some distance, when the physical forces were probably set in motion again by the motion of the vehicle.

She describes with singular enthusiasm and power, for one so young, the beatific sights that she saw while entranced, many different beings appearing to her in wonderful beauty.

"Old Granny."

In a recent police report in the Brooklyn *Eagle* appears the following:

A very old woman, habited much as the witches in "Macbeth," tottered up to Judge Moore in response to the name "Ann Medley," and pleaded, in a broken and quivering voice, "Not guilty" to the charge of being a vagrant. Poor old woman! Her face was drawn up into the shape of a nut-cracker.

"You are said to be a vagrant," said Judge Moore.

"O, no, your honor."

"Where do you live?"

"Sure, I live in that house that Mrs. Tobin died in."

The poor old woman's wits were evidently gone, and the judge decided to send her up for six months to the almshouse. It is highly improbable that she will ever come out again.

A correspondent of the *Sun* says that the old lady told the truth when she said she was not a vagrant; and that she did live with Mrs. Tobin until the latter died, dying, by the way, wealthy, though forgetful of her old servant. And it appears that the woman has a history too good altogether to close with her incarceration in the almshouse. The correspondent further mentions her as follows:

For many years there has lived in Brooklyn a little woman who is now 100 years old, called Ann Medley, but better known as "Old Granny." In her long life she was never known to tell a lie or commit a dishonest or dishonorable action. She was a virtuous and respected servant with many of the up-town families in New York, who treated her in her young days with great kindness and affection. She nursed Commodore Vanderbilt's family and lived to see the third generation. Many a curly head rested on her bosom and was lulled to slumber with affectionate care. She had lived with a rich Quaker family, who clothed her in her old age and gave her a monthly stipend to pay her board, so she was no vagrant. There was a family on the Brooklyn Heights (whose name I forgot) who, when she would go to see them, would take off her cloak and bonnet, and place her in the damask chair in the reception-room, and roll it to the fire to warm her; and their boys at college would keep their pocket money for Old Granny, who had nursed their mamma; and the gentleman of the house would fill her pipe for her, and they would give her money and new clothes, and tell her that whenever she wanted to be cared for they would pay for her in the Old Lady's home. She would laugh and say she wanted her liberty as long as her old legs lasted. And now, after leading a useful life for 100 years, the poor old feeble soul is arrested by some brute of a policeman, who seemed to be hard up for a "case," and dragged to a station house to lie all night in a cold, damp, dirty cell.

Nast on Caricature.

A short, thick-set, Frenchy looking man, with black, curly hair, and a black mustache and goatee, a la Napoleon, was what the people saw in Thomas Nast last night and they were eminently paid in seeing, for Mr. Nast spent most of his time in drawing caricatures, and his whole talk would not have occupied much over ten minutes, but for the many sketches that made up the meat of his lecture sandwich. The bread consisted of a definition of his subject—"Caricature," as the burlesque exaggeration of physical defects; and a short sketch of his own life.

Caricature was the oldest form of art, was much used in the days of Luther by both parties, and had exerted a powerful influence on the destinies of Great Britain. With us it is of more recent date, and has not been much used until recently, because the wide extent of country and slow inter-communication have made it difficult to get caricatures promptly before all the people, and also of the great cost involved.

A single large wood-cut, such as is often seen in *Harper's Weekly*, costs $500,—the work often taking three men sixteen days,—and it is no unusual thing for the pictures in one illustrated issue to cost $3,000. He believed that he was the first to accept caricature as a profession, and he said "accept," because his youthful ambition was to be a great historical painter, and he never chose caricature. His taking up that branch he laid to the actor Burton, and his character of "Foodles," whose numerous ridiculous attitudes and expressions so delighted him as a boy that he constantly copied them.

Then the lecturer told how he applied, when 14 years old, to an illustrated New York paper for a "chance to draw for your paper," was sent to draw a ferry-boat leaving the dock, and did it so well that it secured him a place; how he did not really give up his idea of historical painting until after the war; how Butler's proclamation that all negroes were contraband of war gave him his first inspiration, and Andy Johnson his first practice; and what he did to overthrow the New York rings.

The lecture was plentifully illustrated with caricatures talked about in it, including Butler, Johnson, Tweed, the scene in the editorial room when he applied for a chance to draw, his own well-known signature, and in conclusion a caricature of himself, in cap and gown, with a candle in hand, saying "good night." As a public speaker Mr. Nast would hardly be called a success, although he has a pleasant voice and rather taking way. As a public sketcher he is slow, particular, but "as good as Nast," and is worth seeing.—*Springfield Republican.*

Remarkable Pluck.

[From the Mt. Vernon (O.) Banner.]

Judge Hurd, very much to the surprise of our citizens, left his sick room on Monday, and started for Philadelphia for the purpose of transacting important railroad business, that seemed to demand his personal attention. A special car was provided, with seats arranged so as to make a bed, which conveyed him to Pittsburg, where the officers car of the Pennsylvania Central was in readiness for him. The Judge was accompanied by Mrs. Hurd, Miss Ella Davidson, Samuel Israel, John N. Lewis, Charles Cooper, Israel Underwood and some others. Messrs. Israel and Underwood intended going through to Philadelphia, and Mr. Cooper will also go through, if necessary. With very little more strength than an infant, having to be lifted in and out of his carriage and into the cars, this undertaking of Mr. Hurd shows not only the energy, determination and resolute will of the man, but also his zeal in behalf of our new railroad, which is literally the work of his great mind. May God give him strength equal to his desire to promote the well-being of Mount Vernon, and may he return with renewed health and strength to the beautiful city which he has done so much to build up.

P. S.—Mr. Cooper has returned, and reports that Judge Hurd got along finely as far as he had accompanied the party.

1873.

Important Events During the Year.

JANUARY.

1—Fifth Avenue Theatre burned.
7, 8 and 9—Great snow storm in northwest.
9—Death of ex-Emperor Napoleon III.
13—Terrible earthquake in Baroda reported.
16—Death of Rev. Joshua Leavitt, one of the earliest champions of emancipation, aged 78 years.
18—Hurricane at Aspinwall.
22—Northfleet sunk; 327 persons lost.
—Bill passed United States Senate abolishing the franking privilege, by a vote of 33—16, to take effect July 1, 1873.

FEBRUARY.

3—Earthquake on Island of Samos.
11—King Amadeus abdicated.
15—Election reform bill introduced in the Austrian Reichsrath.
11—The Poland Committee recommend to the House of Representatives the expulsion of Messrs. Ames and Brooks.

MARCH.

3—11.50 P. M.—Passage of what is known as the "salary grab" bill.
4—Second inauguration of President Grant—The trouble between the Kellogg and McEnery Legislatures began in Louisiana.
13—Gladstone introduces into Parliament his Irish University bill, and is defeated by a vote of 287 to 284.—Gladstone resigns; Disraeli declines, and, March 20, Gladstone resumes.
15—Death, at Florence, of the Rt. Rev. Charles Petit McIlvaine, D. D.
22—Slavery abolished in Porto Rico.—Terrible fire at Hong Kong; 44 acres burned.
28—Cambridge wins race.

APRIL.

2—Atlantic sunk; 700 lives lost.
8—Brigham Young resigns his position as Trustee of the Church, and declares his intention to go beyond the reach of the telegraph.
11—Massacre of Major General E. R. S. Canby and the Rev. E. Thomas, D. D., Peace Commissioners, by the Modoc Indians.
12—Salvador, 609 persons and $12,000,000 destroyed by earthquake.
16—New charter of New York City adopted by the Legislature.
26—First fight with Modocs; 17 killed and 6 wounded.
35—Death of Hon. Jas. Brooks.

MAY.

1—Opening of the Vienna Exposition.
4—Bridge falls at Dixon, Ill.; 75 killed.
7—Death of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, in New York.
8—Death of John Stuart Mill, at Avignon, France.
13—Fifty-nine lives lost in colliery fire at Westvile, N. S.
22—Proclamation of President Grant, commanding submission to the Kellogg government within 20 days.
—Dissolution of the British Parliament of the East India Company, after an existence of 173 years.
23—Surrender of Capt. Jack's band of Modocs.
24—Resignation of President Thiers, and election of MacMahon.
26—New French Government constituted.
27—Italian Chamber of Deputies abolishes religious corporations.
30—Second destructive fire at Boston. Estimated loss, $2,201,100.

JUNE.

1—Capture of Capt. Jack, the Modoc chief.
7—President Figueras, of Spain, restores the powers invested in him as President, and on the 8th of May the Cortes establish a Federal Republic.
10—Capture of Khiva by the Russians.
17—Susan B. Anthony tried for voting, and fined $100.
21—Death of Lewis Tappan in New York.
29—Earthquake in Northern Italy.

JULY.

1—8,000 weavers strike in Berlin.
4—Severe storm in Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Missouri.
17—Shah started for home.
—College Regatta at Springfield, Mass.; Yale wins.
25—Fire in Baltimore. Loss over $1,000,000.
26—The Spanish Cortes vote to invest the President with extraordinary powers. The Intransigentes withdraw, and civil war follows.

AUGUST.

2—Fire in Portland, Oregon. Loss $1,500,000.
4—Mormon ticket elected in Utah.
—International Patent Right Congress meet at Vienna.
5—The Canada Pacific Railway begins to trouble the government.
6—Postal treaty with Japan signed.
8—Henri Rochefort and 89 other convicts sail for New Caledonia.
—Steamer Wawasett burned. Seventy-five lives lost.
17—Death of Joseph N. Saunders.
19—Lozada, chief of the Tepic rebellion, in Mexico, captured and shot, after fifteen years' warfare against the government.
24—Terrible gale off North American coast.
25—Castelar elected President of the Spanish Cortes.

SEPTEMBER.

1—General Congress of the International at Geneva.
—Death of "Beau Hickman" at Washington.
8—People's party carry California in State election.
5—Terrible fire in Havana, Cuba. Loss $9,000,000.
7—Senor Castelar elected President of the Spanish Republic.
8—Kingsley, Republican, elected Governor in Maine.
9—Fifteen million award of Geneva Congress paid to United States.
16—The German evacuation of France completed, the last of the indemnity having been paid the 5th.
18—Financial panic begins by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., followed by the speedy suspension of some 20 other firms.
20—Stock Exchange in New York closed.
22—Concerted action on the part of the banks helps to restore public confidence and check the panic.

OCTOBER.

1—Death of Sir Edwin Landseer, the painter.
2—Execution of the Modoc Indians for the murder of the Peace Commissioners.
6—Trial of Marshal Bazaine opened.
—Bishop Reinkens took the oath of allegiance.
14—Ohio elects William Allen Governor.
—Pennsylvania elects a Republican majority in both Houses of the Legislature.
—Republicans carry Iowa by about 18,000 majority.
—Nesmith, Democrat, is elected to Congress in Oregon.
20—John Bright elected to Parliament.
29—Stokes convicted of manslaughter.
31—Capture of the American steamer Virginius by the Spanish steamer Tornado, on the high seas, near Jamaica, and taken to Santiago.

NOVEMBER.

2—Vienna Exposition closed.
4—Election in New York State with Democratic gains; in Massachusetts, Washburne, Republican, was re-elected Governor; in Virginia, Kemper, Conservative, was elected Governor; in Maryland there were Democratic gains; in Wisconsin, Taylor, Independent, was elected Governor; in Minnesota, Davids, Republican, was elected Governor.
—Execution of Cubans captured on the Virginius.
7, 8, and 10—Captain Fry, and some ninety others of the crew of the Virginius, put to death by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. The prompt action of the authorities in Spain to prevent the execution was of no avail.
17—President Mac Mahon's term of office, at his own request, is extended seven years.
10—Wm. M. Tweed convicted on the 22d, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.
20—Protocol between Spain and the United States signed.

DECEMBER.

1—The Ville du Havre goes down; 200 lost.
2—Reform Episcopal Church established in New York.
—Attorney-General Williams nominated Chief Justice.
7—Resignation of General Sickles.
10—Marshal Bazaine sentenced to death.
12—Bazaine's sentence commuted to twenty years' seclusion and loss of rank.
14—Death of Prof. Agassiz, at Boston.
18—The Virginius, with the surviving crew, surrendered to the United States steamship Juniata.
22—Attorney General Williams gives a written opinion that the Virginius had no right to carry the American flag.
26—Strike of the engineers and firemen on all the lines of the Pennsylvania Company west of Pittsburg.

Plymouth Church and its Neighbors.

At the conclusion of the usual Friday evening prayer meeting at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on the 2nd inst., Mr. Sherman, Clerk of the Church, read a communication which had been received from the Joint Committees of the Church of the Pilgrims at Clinton Avenue Church, after which Mr. Beecher rose and said that he deemed it not inappropriate to take some steps for the purpose of making a reply to this letter. He had asked some of the brethren to draw up a reply, and he had also drawn up a letter of reply, which he would request Professor Robert Raymond to read, and asked that it be signed by the Chairman of this meeting and members of the Committee, and forwarded to the Committees of the two Churches.

Professor Robert Raymond then read a reply to the communications of the Committees of the Church of the Pilgrims and Clinton Avenue Church. The reply admits a difference between the Congregationalism of Plymouth Church and other Congregational churches; claims that the foundation of Plymouth Church was effected to protest against the domination of Congregational ministers, which had excited indignation among the members of Congregational churches in the city of New York at the time. Plymouth Church has been governed by a majority of its members, while in neither of the other two churches has ever been heard the voice of the brotherhood in open or called assembly. The attitude of Clinton Avenue and the Church of the Pilgrims in it is controversy is characterized as unwarrantable, and Plymouth Church refuses to receive any further documents which are not accompanied by proof of the authority of the whole brotherhood of Congregational Churches, regularly and deliberately conferred; and they decline in any case to receive from any Church letters containing covert insinuations against the character of the members of Plymouth Church. It does not decline to join in calling a mutual council, but will await a less dubious invitation. It claims that Plymouth Church can make rules for its own government, and still remains Congregational, and declines to withdraw from Congregational fellowship. This reply was adopted, and ordered to be signed by the chairman and members of the committee and forward to the joint committees of both churches.

The committee to whom was referred Mr. Bowen's protest reported advantageously. The report was ordered placed on file. The meeting then adjourned.

An English Judge has decided, that thread manufacturers who mark "200 yards" on spools having but 120 yards are guilty of no offense if they ship the spools to America. Can't we ship them another load of wooden hams and sausages?

RELIGIOUS.

The Baptists in Maine are decreasing in churches and membership.

Steps are being taken to organize a Reformed Episcopal Church in St. Louis.

Bishops at Berlin hereafter must swear subordination to the State.

The Rev. Chas. Briggs (Unitarian) died at Roxbury, Mass., December 18th, aged 82 years.

Of the six persons baptized at Knoxville a week ago, four have died of congestive chills.

The Old Catholics have now one hundred parochial charges in Germany, and 60,000 enrolled members.

A Scripture Readers' Association has just been formed at Rome, for reading the Bible from house to house.

The Fingoes, in the old Kaffir land, Africa, have pledged $5,000 toward building a seminary for the education of their children.

There is a great want about all Christians who have not suffered. Some flowers must be broken or bruised before they emit any fragrance.

God made man to go by motives, and he will not go without them any more than a boat without steam or a balloon without gas.

If you see anything your duty, the sooner you attend to it the better. David says: "I made haste, and delayed not to keep thy commandments." Follow his example.

It appears to be a fact that the whole or nearly the whole of the Swiss Jura District has gone over to the Old Catholic movement, expelling the ultramontane clergy, and throwing off allegiance to Rome.

A disgraceful squabble of two warring factions for possession of a meeting-house near Lamberton, Robeson Co., N. C., has terminated in the burning of the building and the killing of one "brother."

Bishop Joseph Melcher, of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Green Bay, Wis., died on the 20th of December. He was born in Vienna in 1805 came to this country in 1843, and was consecrated Bishop in 1868.

The bell originally hung in the tower of the First Baptist Meeting House, Providence, R. I., bore this inscription: "For freedom of conscience, the town was first planted. Persuasion, not force, was used by the people. This church is the eldest, and has not recanted. Rejoying and granting bell, temple and steeple."

Life is made up of little things. The greater misfortune troubles us least. A man will generally show more of his evil nature at the absence of a button off his shirt-bosom than at the loss of his finest horse, and will probably endure it less manfully. The field of experience is broad, and covers the world, but her most severe tests greet us first, and happy is he who can achieve the mastery over the things which are small, for he then is sure of the mastery over himself.

A pilgrimage to Jerusalem, under the auspices of the Church of England, is advocated in a late number of a church paper. Various religious services, including the sacrament of communion, are to be celebrated each day, if possible. The objects of the pilgrimage are: 1st, The honor and glory of God; 2d, To offer prayer for the restoration of Catholic truth in the hearts of all English speaking people; 3d, To pray for the restoration of unity to Christendom; 4th, To pray for the restoration of Catholic discipline and practice in all churches in visible communion with the See of Canterbury; 5th, For the good of the souls who join in or aid the pilgrimage by their presence, prayers, alms or assistance.

The cause of Christ to-day suffers not so much from the intellectual resistance of partial science or false philosophy, as it does from the worldliness and wantonness of many who have pretended to espouse it. Too many who profess faith in Christian doctrine fail in Christian practice. They wear their religion as a fashion, and do not entertain it as a conviction. While multitudes are indeed loyal, and faithful, and zealous, other multitudes of professing people are lukewarm and careless, indolent in the discharge of religious duties, and fond of all manner of worldly conformities. This latter class is large enough to affect the reputation of the church, and even to impair the social force of religion itself.

In the course of his defense before the Inquisitors at Rome, Father Gratry spoke as follows. "In this room to-day I come to bear witness to the truth; and you no longer have the power to touch a hair of my head; you have lost all authority; the work of God has commenced, and soon these walls, these chambers, these instruments of torture, and this tribunal will be ground like so much dust under our feet. Now listen to what God has promised to do here in Rome against the enemies of His Church. Here is the infallible order that God sends to the Roman believers: 'The God of Peace will soon grind Satan under His feet.' Do you not tremble at these words of the Lord? Is it not Satan, perhaps, who has imposed and directed so many butcheries and massacres in these very rooms? But already Satan begins to be conquered; the torch of the dog of the Inquisition is forever extinguished, the wrath of God has blown upon it, and from this time forth it can never more be ignited."

The best time for painting exterior of buildings is late in the autumn or during the winter. Paint then applied will endure twice as long as when applied in early summer, or in hot weather. In the former it dries slowly and becomes hard, has a good surface, not easily affected of steward by the weather, or worn off by the passing of showers. But in very hot weather the oil in the paint soaks into the wood work soon, as into a sponge, leaving the lead nearly dry, and nearly ready to crumble off. This last difficulty, however, might be guarded against, though at an increased expense, by first going over the surface with raw oil. By painting in cool weather, one annoyance would certainly be removed, namely, the excessive run of small flies on fresh paint.

"This is a very crooked path," said Jones to Brown as they wound up the sides of Montanvert. "Crooked?" was the reply; "it is so confounded zigzag you can stand with one foot on fog and the other on fog without any difficulty."

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1874.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

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Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated.

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

THE VIRGINIUS.

The sinking of the *Virginius*, off Cape Fear, will naturally excite suspicions that this result was an "accident brought about for a purpose," but the report of the officer in charge of that steamer is well calculated to remove such suspicions. The fact that the *Virginius* is under water will not dispose of the questions at issue between the United States and Spain. It is unfortunate that anything has occurred which is calculated to create even a suspicion of unfairness on the part of our Government, and we have no doubt the facts will satisfy the Spanish Government that the loss of the *Virginius* was unavoidable.

THE SUMATRA WAR.

Recent cable dispatches announce the termination of the war between the Dutch and the Achenese, though upon what terms is not yet stated. It will be remembered that the origin of the strife between the contesting parties arose from the claim of the Dutch to the undisputed possession of the commerce of the Malay Archipelago, and the unconditional submission of their colonies in this portion of East India. The Achenese resisted these demands of their conquerors, and having, through intercourse with them and other occidental nations, made considerable progress in civilization, they erected formidable fortifications, and not only successfully resisted the attacks of the besieging Dutch, but repulsed them with severe loss in April last.

Since then preparations for defence have been continued with great energy and zeal, as well as enlightened knowledge of warfare. Fighting upon their own territory, too, amid the natural barriers of mountains and forests, and for their freedom from the yoke of foreign subjugation, gives them the advantage. Therefore, the news of the conclusion of the war from the Dutch authorities is received with considerable skepticism by those who understand the situation, and it is thought that the besiegers have merely obtained some temporary advantages and that the announcement of the termination of the war is premature. It is not believed credible that the large, well drilled and ably commanded army of the Sultan of Achcen has been vanquished, particularly after its many successful assaults against the enemy. In the meantime, however, the important posts of the Malay Archipelago are blockaded by the Dutch, and it is impossible to obtain correct information, since they control all communications. So long as this has been the case, American commerce with Sumatra has been paralyzed, since all the Achenese ports are closed against our ships by the besiegers. If the war ends in a Dutch conquest, our vessels can, of course, be shut out by exactions, the enforcement of which goes by favor. But so long as the Achenese maintain their independence, our commercial interest with them should be protected by an American man-of-war, ready to observe and to resent the partial enforcement of the blockade in the one case, and the partial enforcement of commercial exactions on the other. Dutch arrogance in the Malay Archipelago has lasted entirely too long, and it is time that efficient measures to counteract it be inaugurated.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says the nomination of WILLIAMS for Chief Justice will be withdrawn on the reassembling of Congress. Other correspondents represent that it will not be withdrawn. If the President should feel the public pulse, the nomination would unquestionably be withdrawn.

CHURCH AND STATE IN BRAZIL.

Late South American correspondence demonstrates that harmonious union between Church and State is as impossible in Brazil as elsewhere, and that the government and people are heartily weary of it, yet such is the fear of ecclesiastical power, that neither the one nor the other dare peremptorily to sunder the relation. The Bishop of Orlinda, who, some months since, was arraigned for persistent and willful disobedience of the civil laws, has not yet been brought to trial, though last September the Minister of the Empire directed the Crown Attorney to frame his indictment, it was only done a few days since, and then with the hesitancy of fear and dread of the consequences. The prospect now is that the trial will be delayed indefinitely, on one excuse or another. Meanwhile, the prelate defiantly thunders forth his anathemas against the Government, while the latter is awaiting the action of the German-Austrian-Italian alliance against the ultramontanes before taking further action against the powerful and defiant priest, who ruthlessly tramples its authority under foot, and threatens civil war if interfered with. The intelligent classes advocate the total separation of Church and State, and aver that peace and quiet will be secured by no other alternative. But the masses are not yet sufficiently advanced in enlightenment to take this view, which, however, is daily gaining more adherents.

ANOTHER METHOD FOR THE WORLD'S DESTRUCTION.

As if the eventual destruction of our mundane sphere had not been predicted in a sufficiently great number of ways like burning, freezing, the drying up of its waters, collision with the fiery tails of comets, Millerism, Adventism; &c., &c., a young Frenchman contemplates taking out an international patent for the discovery of another method for the world's destruction, which is neither more nor less than that the *moon is cracked*, and will one of these days tumble down upon and annihilate us. LUIGI CACCIATORE, whose name is more Italian than French, by the way, and who was a student at the Observatory of Marseilles, conceived the idea from his lunar observations that the moon was most dangerously cracked, and that the more he examined that venerable planet, the more he became confirmed in his speculations regarding its brittle condition. He had a fortune of about $6,000 which he disinterestedly devoted to the investigation of the truth of his theory, purchasing therewith a telescope and other astronomical instruments and departing with them into the solitudes of the South Sea, the region where the moon passed the deepest shadow, and where he might see the sunlight peeping through the cracks at the time of the next eclipse. Before his departure he gave his teacher a roll of manuscripts setting forth the object of his journey, and his belief in the cracked condition of the moon.

On the southern extremity of Pitcairns Island, already memorable for the short-lived model republic founded within its confines, by the piratical mutineers of the ship Bounty, he erected his observatory, and with one old sailor as assistant the two, "with eyes front and instruments pointed," awaited the eclipse, and what was the young scientist's delight to discern through the rugged rocks the gleam of sunlight as if shining through a crack in the door. He is said to have uttered a cry of joy from beneath the telescope, while the old sailor turned photographer and caught three negatives of the penetrating sunbeam. Monsieur CACCIATORE at the earliest opportunity wrote to his preceptor, that in his lonely vigil on Pitcairn's Island he had discovered the realization of his idea as well as the fact that our "satellite is not only a shell, and not only a shell full of cracks, but a shell that is crushed in upon some portions of its periphery, and a shell that is now crumbling to ruin with a constant, a savage, a frightful velocity."

The Professor at Marseilles upon hearing from his pupil, after reviewing all the testimony declares to the world that "his discovery has very nearly reached the point of demonstration," and further elucidates how the world may be destroyed as follows:

If the crumbling be connected with and dependent upon any such intense internal volcanic action as Luigi seems to suspect, the final disruption would be so violent as to project some portions of the moon sheer out of their orbit, and down upon us with consequences of the most serious character. Such an impact, if it were of sufficient force, might in turn dislodge the earth from its orbit, send it grating on a spiral into the sun, or flung on a hyperbole out into freezing space. Or the same resistless force might, in falling, crush in the surface of our own planet, break through its crust and deluge us with lava and steam, or suffocate us with escaping gases from our own subterranean laboratory.

Who is sufficiently skeptical to doubt the eventual destruction of the world after such an explanation, and if the discoverer of the cracked condition of the moon will go a little farther in his conjectures and give us some idea of the time when its disintegration may be expected, a large amount of worry and trouble regarding the financial embarrassment, salary grabs, official dishonesty, communism, socialism, Darwinism, and every other ism, together with all the vexing and annoying agitation regarding the social questions of the day might be avoided, and all contending elements become harmonized, that humanity might peacefully and happily anticipate its final extinction, and enjoy the good time before that event, which poets and sages have prophesied was coming, and which has not yet arrived.

☞ Senator SUMNER has introduced a resolution into Congress, requiring the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue and all officials under him.

☞ Whatever may have happened in other branches of the public service, our customs record is a clear one. The collections for the year footed up two hundred millions, and not a case of embezzlement or defalcation has been reported.

THE PROPOSED MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Among the many bills in Congress for the increase of our National debt, is the very modest one of certain schemers for the construction of levees or embankments on the Mississippi River, whose estimated cost is only about forty millions, the arguments brought forward in behalf of the enterprise being the conjectured value of the reclaimed lands, the diminished risks of navigation, and the improved facilities for transporting the immense crops of the West directly to Europe. Verily, of all the audacious schemes for pulling the wool over the eyes of Uncle Sam, and to persuade him to enrich a few scheming speculators, this caps the climax. With a National debt of over twenty-one hundred millions of dollars, and a financial crisis, which is affecting disastrously all industrial pursuits, where it is not paralyzing them entirely, and preventing the decrease of this already accumulated debt, to ask Congress to increase it at this time, by a grant of forty millions more, appears an incredible demand to all save the originators of the scheme, who, indeed, by personal views and personal aims, hope to befog the nation, and, through its blindness, to enrich themselves by the profits of the operation.

The Herculean expenditures of the enterprise may be conjectured from a brief summary of the provisions of the bill, the first of which authorizes the secretary of War to order surveys and explorations to be made by the Chief Engineer of the Army for the execution of a complete system of levees for the reclamation of the delta and all the overflowed lands of the Mississippi, between Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio and the Balize. The second provides that after the location of this system of levees, the work shall be let out to contractors, and its execution carried on under the direction of the Secretary of War. The third, that the work of the levees shall proceed by drainage districts, and the order in which these shall be contracted for, and finished shall be determined by the Chief Engineer of the Army. By the fourth section of the bill the Secretary of the Treasury is required to issue and sell bonds of the United States, having forty years to run, and bearing five per cent. interest, to such an amount as may be necessary for the purpose of the bill, provided that the issue shall not exceed the estimated amount in currency. This latter proposition in the present stringency of the money market, and the general financial embarrassment, should at once kill the bill beyond resurrection, while it should influence the entire taxpaying population to utter their solemn and universal protest against it, and all similar attempts to increase their already onerous burdens. If Congress desires to redeem its name for past inefficiency it will do well to heed the protests of a nation whose financial resources are already more than sufficiently depressed, before it gives a mortgage upon the Treasury for this stupendous sum, under the illusory prospect that the sale and profits of the reclaimed lands will pay the expenditure, when millions of equally fertile acres ready for the plow only await sowing and tilling to bring forth abundantly of all the fruits and grains of the earth, and when other routes of communication with Europe are already open to the public.

☞ In the Supreme Court of the United States, decisions have recently been rendered which are of general interest, since they throw light upon the power of a State to levy a tax in certain cases. The first of these decisions denies the right of States to tax imported goods in the original packages, on the ground that the right to import carries with it an unrestricted right to sell. The second denies the right of States to tax national property, or the national credit (bonds), on the ground that the right to tax carries with it the right to destroy. The third decides that the port of registry of a vessel is its proper domicile for purposes of State taxation; the fourth denies to States the power to tax bills of lading and all forms of commercial paper between States, as a restriction on domestic commerce; and the fifth denies extra-territorial operation to the tax laws of a State, and under that head denies the right of a State to tax a corporation on its bonds or stock, or their coupons, which are held out of the State.

☞ Judging from the following, from the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, members of Congress are starting out on the right track in their efforts to reduce Government expenses. As charity begins at home, so should economy, and Washington City is a good place for a liberal use of the pruning knife. The correspondent says:

Several members who are spending the recess here have been giving much attention to the book of estimates, and while several of the departments are indicating that most of the savings they find it possible to make is in the public works in progress in various districts of the country, the members are calling attention to the enormous contingent expenses of the departments themselves. Thus it appears that while the Treasury Department makes an estimate of only $300,000 for all kinds of furniture and repairs for all the custom houses, postoffices, appraisers' stores, mints, and other public buildings under the Treasury throughout the United States, for the Treasury Department here, alone, the estimate for some items of expense is $40,000. The estimate for fuel, lights, water, ice, and janitors' materials for all the public buildings in the country under the Treasury is $275,000, while for the Treasury Department it is $50,000.

We have hitherto expressed the belief that a proper investigation would show no necessity for stopping needed improvements of Rivers and Harbors—that there are millions of dollars annually squandered uselessly, and that this class of expenditures should be cut off.

☞ Our morning contemporary is disposed to find fault with the Grand Jury because that body found indictments against patrolmen MCGUIRK and HIGHLAND for assault and battery upon CONRAD RINGLE and failed to indict Mr. RINGLE for shooting with intent to kill. When it learns the difference between firing a pistol at one who has assumed the position of a pursuing robber, and that of two muscular patrolmen unmercifully beating an unresisting and helpless prisoner, it may think better of the Grand Jury.

MARSHAL AND MADAME BAZAINE.

From foreign correspondence, we glean the following particulars regarding the life of the unfortunate Marshal of France and his present wife. FRANCOIS ACHILLE BAZAINE was born in 1811, in Lorraine, the native home of Marshal NEY, who was shot by the order of LOUIS XVIII., for returning to the allegiance of NAPOLEON after his return from Elba. At the age of twenty, BAZAINE entered the army as a drummer, having failed to pass examination for St. Cyr, where he would have been entitled to a military education. Four years after, he was promoted to some inferior official position, and entered into the first campaign in Algeria against ABDEL KAEDER. Here he gained soldierly renown, and at the close of this war, offered his services to the Foreign Legion, raised by Spain to combat the Carlists of that time. Gaining a perfect knowledge of the Spanish language and additional repute as a soldier, he returned to France after the defeat of DON CARLOS. Rapid promotion found him a Brigadier General at the beginning of the Crimean war, in which position he commanded the French contingent against Kinburn. In 1862, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French expedition to Mexico, where, two years subsequent, he received his Marshal's baton, and, three years thereafter, led the broken relics of his army to their native land, at the command of NAPOLEON III.

In June, 1862, he was married in the City of Mexico to Senorita DONA JOSEFA RENAY AZEARATE, with great pompt and ceremony, MAXIMILIAN and CARLOTTA acting as *padrinos*. The bride was scarcely sixteen years of age, extremely beautiful and very wealthy, although her father is said to have been neither more or less than a successful brigand leader, whom the European powers sought to conciliate. Mexican, Austrian and French authorities accuse BAZAINE of overmastering ambition, and of designs to ruin MAXIMILIAN, and through the successful domination of French rule in Mexico to displace him, and occupy the position of ruler of Mexico himself, as Viceroy of France. He is also accused of having sold material of war for his own profit, and of having caused the murder of a former wife in France in order to marry the rich and beautiful Mexican. The truth of these rumors, however, was not confirmed, and upon his recall to France by NAPOLEON III., after the frustration of the latter's Mexican schemes, he was received with great demonstrations of respect by the Court and the army, and promoted to the command of the third corps d'armee, whose headquarters were at Nancy. In 1869 he was given command of the guard, and the year subsequent, upon the declaration of the Franco-Prussian war, was re-transferred to the Third Corps, whose headquarters were at Metz and afterwards at Buzonville, with the intention of invading Germany by the way of Mavense with the Army of the Rhine, which was commanded in person by NAPOLEON III. Thus came his position at Metz, and thus after the surrender of his master, its capitulation and surrender. An enthusiastic admirer of the Emperor and his loyal adherents, he excused his actions by the declaration that he had sworn allegiance to him and the Constitution, and that though the Emperor was a prisoner, the Constitution was in force, and he did not consider himself justified in acknowledging any other Government, until he had been discharged from his oath by the Emperor himself.

Madame BAZAINE, notwithstanding her nationality, is spoken of as a devoted wife. To the moment of her husband's conviction she asserted his innocence, and was confident of his acquittal. With her two children she resided at Versailles, living in a very retired manner, making daily visits to him and encouraging him in every way in her power, to lighten the gloom of his situation. She is a rigid Catholic and an austere devotee to the rites and ceremonials of that faith. It is not announced whether she accompanies the unfortunate Marshal into exile.

☞ While the clamor of the people is for economy and cheap transportation, it is given out that Congress proposes to materially reduce expenditures for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors.—While many appropriations for river and harbor improvements heretofore have been wasted upon almost if not wholly useless improvements, it would be most suicidal policy to neglect such improvements as may be demanded by the general interests of commerce. There are abundant useless expenditures of the Government which may be lopped off without loss to any one save those drawing the money, and the pruning knife should be applied in that direction, and not in cutting the main arteries of commerce.

☞ It has been decided that a woman cannot bring an action in her own name, to recover money on an insurance policy on her husband's life. In the case of Elizabeth P. Bailey vs. the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, where the company admitted the plaintiff's right to recover the money, but denied the validity of an action brought in her own name, the Supreme Court, of Boston, has just decided in favor of the company, that the action upon such a policy should be brought in the name of the executor or the administrator of the assured

☞ Judge DURELL, of Louisiana, who is about to be "investigated" by a Congressional committee, proposes to resign if the President will give him a second class foreign appointment. The President has no jack-knives of that kind to trade, so the Judge must submit to the tortures and exposures of the investigation.

☞ The Government authorities express a determination to render all assistance to the Spanish Republic possible.—That is right. Our Government should lend its encouragement and aid to every effort for the establishment of a Republican form of government in Europe.

☞ The Pittsburg *Commercial* says: "The State of Michigan is wiser than her sister Commonwealths. She is pushing prison reform into the front rank. Hereafter her prisoners will be educated, and when finally discharged each man will receive a suit of clothes, ten dollars in cash, and such money as he may have earned by overwork. This is excellent. The great incentive of human exertion is hope; hope to be better and do better in the future; hope to have the respect and honor of the community in which one dwells This principle rests even in a convict's heart, and should be remembered, unless it is desired to make him worse than a man. Michigan will find valuable account in the step she has taken."

☞ The Island, St. Marguerite, upon which Marshal BAZAINE is commanded to spend the next twenty years of his life, is one of the largest of the Isles de Lervins, situated about one mile from shore, and exactly opposite Cannes. It is about three miles long, and less than a mile in width. The state prison in which the Marshal will be confined is a fort placed on the northern side of the island, looking in a northeasterly direction towards Antibes. Arab prisoners from Algiers have sometimes been detained there. The fort is the only building on St. Marguerite, the remainder of its surface being covered with orange trees and myrtles.

☞ The Cleveland *Leader* learns that the President will formally withdraw the nomination of Attorney-General WILLIAMS for the Chief Justiceship on the re-assembling of Congress. It thinks this is the proper course to pursue, and remarks that the nominee "should be so pure and dignified in character that the people should believe in him without being convinced of his fitness by proofs and arguments. He should be a man whose character the Senate could not even suspect, and his confirmation should be like that of Chief Justice CHASE, a mere form, spontaneous and readily granted immediately upon its presentation."

☞ The Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment reported back the House salary bill with amendments. The committee recommends that the pay of Congressmen shall be just what it was before the increase, including the perquisites, and leaves untouched the salaries of the President and Vice President and Judges of the Supreme Court, while the salaries of Cabinet officers are fixed at $8,000, as before. After the holidays it will come up for consideration and there are indications that grave Senators may not steer clear of ill temper and personal reflections.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* thus refers to the position of affairs upon the confirmation of Attorney-General WILLIAMS as Chief Justice:

There is no delegation on the way from Oregon to contest Williams' confirmation. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have not been in session during the past week. Only three members have remained in the city, and there has consequently been no report agreed upon. It is true, however, that individual members of the committee previous to adjournment have made statements which are regarded as absolutely precluding favorable action by the Senate in the matter. While the President has since his return stated that he didn't intend to withdraw the nomination, there is good authority for the assertion that he is not raising and does not mean to raise any issue whatever with the Senators in regard to the matter, leaving action in the case wholly to their judgment.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

At last, light begins to dawn upon the Williams case, in spite of the reticence of the Senators. The charges preferred against him in connection with the Judge Wright case, the Pohlemus and Jackson suit, were examined and rejected as baseless. He was then reported for nomination, when a telegram making serious charges in connection with alleged attempts to control political matters in Oregon, was sent from that State to the Judiciary Committee, and the character of the signers caused the committee to ask that the nomination might be recommitted. After consideration, they have asked for power to send for persons and papers, and the chances now are that no report can be made till after the recess.

It is, at least, exceedingly unfortunate that the nominee for so exalted a position should be a man whose appointment excites so much opposition.

☞ The New York *Times* of Saturday says:

The report that the nomination of Attorney General Williams for the post of Chief Justice is to be withdrawn, is without foundation.—From all that we can learn, there appears to be no doubt that the charges affecting Mr. Williams' integrity are one and all utterly false, and the Judiciary Committee will soon discover that, and then Mr. Williams will be *confirmed*. For this result, Mr. Williams' opponents may partly thank themselves. They should have confined their attacks to the points in which he was weak, instead of trumpeting up all kinds of scandalous and unfounded charges against him. Mr. Williams' confirmation must be regarded as a matter of certainty.

☞ Another member of the Tammany Ring has been convicted. HENRY W. GENET is the fourth man. Only six weeks ago a majority of the voters residing in the Twenty-first Assembly District of New York were ready to vote for GENET to represent them in the Legislature at Albany, and now he will represent them at Sing Sing. Such are the checkered fortunes of those who set at defiance both moral and legal obligations.

☞ There are volumes of significance in the following official returns of the amounts of iron rails exported from Great Britain to this country during the same periods of three successive years:

	TONS.
Month ending Oct. 31, 1871	52,174
Month ending Oct. 31, 1872	31,956
Month ending Oct. 31, 1873	8,004
Ten months ending Oct. 31, 1871	441,750
Ten months ending Oct. 31, 1872	410,000
Ten months ending Oct. 31, 1873	160,036

☞ The press generally, so far as we have observed, disapprove of the course pursued by Congress on the salary question. It is stated that a large number of Congressmen are also dissatisfied with the result, and should the Senate make amendments to it and thereby necessitate its return to the House, another fight over the question may be looked for.

☞ It is announced that another filibustering expedition is being fitted out, with Cuba for its destination. The Spanish authorities may accidentally sink the craft, with all on board.

☞ A certain class of political economists think that the more a given sum of money will purchase, the better the money must be; hence, by the reduction of the quantity of currency to a point where ten cents would possess a purchasing value equal to that of ten dollars at the present day, the better it would be for the currency and the people. They fail to understand that currency is a representative of values, and that its quantity must be regulated by the wants of the people in the transaction of business.

☞ Secretary BELKNAP stood at the hymenial altar for the third time when he married the widow BOWER, a few days since, in Kentucky, and the Syracuse *Journal* feels constrained to remark that "it should be remarked of Secretary BELKNAP, since his marriage to his third wife, that he holds the winning card in the game of matrimony—the right *Bower;* but he is not the first man who has held it; that Bower has been played before."

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette's* Washington correspondent says: "The Senate Judiciary Committee has ascertained other instances where the contingent fund of the Department of Justice has been used in a manner still more irregular and objectionable than in the purchase of private carriages." Why not give the facts, and let the country judge as to the enormity of the offense? The people have a right to know what is done with their money.

☞ Now that the old pro-slavery men of former years are getting back into Congress, we begin to hear references to resolves and conclusions of former days. It is said that ALEXK STEPHENS will oppose the Civil Rights bill on the ground that it is unconstitutional, and especially because it does not agree in sentiment with the resolutions of 1795. Mr. S. is too old a politician to learn new principles.

☞ BUTLER has now got a chance for a lick back. HOAR used the salary grab against BUTLER with unmerciful severity, and now Attorney General WILLIAMS excuses his grab of a $1,600 carriage on the ground that EVARTS and HOAR each took one when filling the Attorney General's office. BUTLER will gain flesh at the rate of about one pound per day now.

☞ The people of New York are petitioning the Board of Aldermen to issue municipal bonds of the denomination of $20 each, "for the purpose of relieving the present monetary stringency," and yet New York money lenders tell the people that no more money is needed and that still further contraction of currency would prove beneficial.

☞ Attorney-General WILLIAMS declares that the *Virginius* had no right to sail under the American flag—that her papers were obtained by fraud—and that the parties implicated must be made to answer for the offense. The BLADE expressed the belief, soon after the capture of the *Virginius*, that such would be the facts.

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury expresses the belief that very little coin will be required for the redemption of the bonds of 1858—that nine tenths of the holders will probably be willing to exchange them for the new five per cents. Intelligence has already been received from foreign holders of the '58 bonds, expressing a willingness to make the exchange.

☞ Some members of Congress represent that they voted for the $6,000 salary bill merely for the purpose of getting the question out of the House and into the hands of the Senate. That is a little better than the case of the girl who married her beau to get rid of him, and we trust the sequel may show a better state of affairs on the salary bill in the House than has been indicated thus far by the action of that body.

☞ It is stated that the shipments of coal from the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, from the first of January to December 26th, inst., amounted to 22,345,092 tons, an increase over the same period in 1872 of 1,334,774 tons. This is a large increase, and serves to show the rapidity with which the coal supply of the older mines of our country is being exhausted.

☞ The appointment of Hon. CALEB CUSHING as Minister to Spain, gives very general satisfaction. His well known preference for the settlement of all national difficulties by arbitration rather than by the sword, together with the fact that he is one of the ripest scholars and most ardent and able supporters of our Republican form of Government, point him out as the right man to represent the United States at Madrid.

☞ CALEB CUSHING does not agree with the Attorney-General on the *Virginius* case, and especially dissents from the doctrine that any vessel which may raise the American flag must be exempt from seizure by a foreign power, without regard to her true character. Such a doctrine would lead to the protection of all kinds of piratical craft.

☞ Because produce happens to be plenty and tolerably cheap this season, is no reason that such will be the case another winter, and affords no good reason for the reduction of laborer's wages. As the laborer seldom gets an advance on his wages when provisions advance in price, why should he not have the advantage of the decline?

☞ The following may be considered a good indictment against Rum, and the monster may be convicted under either one or all of the counts:

Pimple-maker, visage-bloater
Health-corrupter, liver's mate,
Mischief-brewer, vice promoter,
Credit-spoiler, devil's bait.

Almshouse builder, pauper-maker,
Trust-betrayer, sorrow's source,
Power-empirer, Sabbath-breaker,
Conscience-stifler, guilt's resource.

☞ Any young man, with proper references, can have a farm in the Indian Nation by marrying a squaw. And then it will not cost much to keep the squaw after she is marrie

RADWAY'S PREPARATIONS.

The Wonders of Modern Chemistry.

SARSAPARILLIAN AND ITS ASSOCIATES.

CHANGES AS SEEN AND FELT AS THEY DAILY OCCUR.

After Using a Few Doses of

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

The Great Blood Purifier.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color, water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air-cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing of the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system, stoppage of night sweat and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chilly sense of suffocation; hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in strength and purity disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments) dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys in Chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps, and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy; in venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles. Price—$10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR.

after reading this advertisement, need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists, will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents.—There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cent per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE

AND

REGULATING PILLS

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest and Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25c per box. Sold by Druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 7 Warren St., New York, information worth thousands will be sent you.

To Our Correspondents.

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly, and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matters of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

SOLDIER'S WIDOW.—St. Paul, Minn.—We have no doubt that this difficulty will be duly obviated by Congress. Already there have been presented in the House thus far this season, over one hundred and twenty bills looking to the granting of pensions to widows and orphans of soldiers of the late war. This class of claims comes directly before Congress on account of the law which prescribes a limitation of time for filing the same; as this branch of the government, under existing regulations, can only be applied to under this contingency for relief.

INVENTOR, Madison, N. ——.—The best authority on this subject, the Scientific American, states that the first patent issued in the United States, of which there is any record, was granted to Samuel Hopkins, on July 31, 1790, for making pot and pearl ashes. The second was to James Stacey Sampson, on August 6th, 1790, for making candles; and the third and last, for the year 1790, was to Oliver Evans, for making flour and meal. The latter bears date Dec. 18, 1790.

W. W. M., Bucyrus, Ohio.—The Legislature of Ohio, about a year ago, we believe, passed a law providing that whenever the following articles are hereafter sold, and no special arrangement as to the measure, is made by the contracting parties, the bushel shall consist of the following weights: Wheat 60 pounds; rye 56; corn in the ear 70, until the first of January of each year next after it is raised, and from and after that date 68 pounds; oats 32; clover seed 60; timothy seed 45; hemp seed 44; millet seed 50; buckwheat 50; beans 60; hominy 60; Irish potatoes 58; sweet potatoes 50; dried peaches 33; dried apples 22; flax seed 56; barley 48; malt 34; Hungarian grass seed 50.

L. W., Marshfield, Wis.—Writes to the BLADE, giving a few suggestions from a practical stand-point for the benefit of those who are seeking to learn telegraphing.—Though not entirely within the line of this department, we give the following quotation for the benefit of our readers, merely premising that we do not entirely agree with him regarding the merit of the instructions: "To those who are desirous of learning the art of telegraphing I have a few words of advice.—You will see in almost every newspaper, advertisements of various telegraph institutions which agree to make you a practical operator in three or four months, and for an extra fee of ten or fifteen dollars, to guarantee you a situation. I have been in the employ of a railroad company as station agent and operator for twelve months, and my observation and experience prove that graduates of such institutes are but partially qualified for the duties of an office. Also, that while many persons may gain a fair knowledge of telegraphing in four months, others *never* can, and as for becoming a practical operator and business man, by going through a course at an institute, you might as well undertake to preach after having only studied a volume of sermons. No institute or individual can guarantee you a situation as an operator, until you are qualified, and have passed a satisfactory examination by the superintendent of the line on which you are to be employed. The majority of operators also have to act as station agents and the only place to acquire a thorough knowledge of this business, is in a regular business office. If you wish to learn telegraphy, go to some reliable operator near you, and obtain permission to learn in his office. The only object I have in writing this, is that it may do some good. I don't expect to be benefited by it myself, and don't ask a cent for my advice."

SHERMAN'S VETERAN.—You might send us a sample of the style of sketch you propose, and we can then judge for ourselves.

R. H. STRUTHERS, Fort Atkinson, Wis.—The report of the Ohio Geological survey, is printed by order of the State Legislature, and a limited number of copies distributed gratuitously by the members. If you have any friend or acquaintance in that body, you might probably get the work on applying to him.

JOS. R., Philadelphia.—Yes; the book offer makes no discrimination between old and new subscribers. At the time of your renewal, you can order any book on the list at the rates given.

HENRY C. N., New Harmony, Ill.—The name of the editor in chief is pronounced as though spelled Lock, with the sound of "o" as in not.

JAS. B ANDERSON, Sparta, Ills., writes us as follows:—"Will you accept our thanks, (that is mine and my boys) for the beautiful and good book. The binding is fine; the type is large and easy read; the contents, 543 pages of the 'Wonders of the world.' You are on the right track. 'Help the boys to begin a Library,' are words that should meet with a response from every father and mother.—Again many thanks."—To publish all the pleasant things received from our subscribers, would quite fill this department, but such words as these only go to show what the people really think of the BLADE.

A. B. B.—We cannot deviate from the rates as established in the book offer published on another page. Hence, we could not make the arrangement you ask.

MISS LIZZIE M., Lynchburg, O.—We can make no arrangement at present; are fully supplied.

G. A. H. GRANVILLE, Iowa.—The institution of Prof. Shearman, at Oberlin, Ohio, we regard as entirely reliable. There is another telegraph college at the same place which we believe had also good references.

BENZINE.—We don't know of any such firm as the one you mention and advise you not to send them your money. If you have any present or prospective interest in a "farm in the country," don't leave it to clerk in a store.

A READER, Manhattan, Kan.—Rutherford B. Hayes was Governor of Ohio for two terms, his last term expiring Jan. 1872.

W. H. BITTENBOSE, Mahomet, Ills., writes, "I wish to obtain the address of Drs. Mills and Johnson, late surgeons of the 18th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. I wish to find them in order to obtain a certificate for the purpose of prosecuting my claim for a pension. If this should fall under the eye of either of the above named surgeons, they will confer a very great favor by addressing as above."

STEVARY, Iron Mountain, Texas.—In purchasing works on Physiology and Phrenology, we advise you to get those of standard writers. We should recommend either those of O. S. Fowler, or S. R. Wells. Write to Phrenological Journal, 389 Broadway, for catalogues, prices, etc.

Z. M., French Creek, N. Y.—The BLADE, some three or four weeks ago had an article giving some very interesting statistics, regarding the number of different denominations there were in the United States. (If we had your full name, we would send you a copy). For information regarding number of people living in cities, see the census of 1870.

E. E. SEERS, Delta, O.—Strokes had a wife who is still living, we believe. She was traveling in Europe at the time Fisk was killed.

L. S. MATTOON, Ills.—The preferable custom at private weddings, where there are attendants, is to have them enter the room first, if only one couple. The congratulations of attendants seem the most appropriate immediately after those of the nearest relatives. Your questions in regard to land will be answered soon.

J. P. K.—A retail grocer would be obliged to pay a license on sales of tobacco and cigars; but on nothing else, provided he does not deal in spirits or fermented liquors, both of which are still subject to taxation.

EX-CORPORAL, Glencoe, Neb.—The Crimean war occurred in 1854-55 between the allied armies of England, France, Sardinia and Turkey, against the Russians. You other questions will receive early attention.—Most foreign countries hold to the doctrine, "once a citizen always a citizen, hence he would be held liable if taken for desertion. This country, however, would not surrender a citizen merely on the claim that he was a deserter.—The population of Toledo, Ohio, is now about 40,000, and that of Akron, at the census of 1870, was 10,000; it is now about 13,000.

A READER, New Lisbon, Ohio.—Alexander T. Stewart, the New York merchant prince, is now in the neighborhood of seventy.

SUBSCRIBER, Windsor, Ills.—We do not know anything of the firm you name. They may or may not be responsible parties.

PRIVATE LEARNER, Joliet, Ills.—The French phrases should be pronounced just as they are in that language. Latin words occurring in English text may, with good taste, be pronounced according to any of the standard methods. The New Year begins where the sun first rises, which is a reply equally ambiguous with your question.

A. F. H.—The invention of Perpetual Motion is simply an impossibility. No scientific man entertains the idea for a moment. No man ever has or ever will succeed in accomplishing it, any more than he will in turning other metals into gold.

K. D. C., Dutch Creek, Iowa.—There are at least a score of firms who engage in the manufacture of stencil tools, but we cannot now recommend any special firm. We cannot vouch for any of the parties that you name. Your writing is only moderately fair. The specimen of the FARM JOURNAL has been sent you.

THOS. K., Farina, Ills.—We cannot tell where you can get the information you ask. John B. Gough or any other prominent temperance man ought to be able to furnish it.

J. B. W. ONARGA, Ill.—We do not exactly understand what you mean by "Insurance Monopoly." Can you not be a little more explicit. The production of Woolen and Cotton Mills must be regulated largely by the laws of supply and demand. When the latter is excess of the former, the mills are bound to work, and *vice versa*, they are bound to stop. We don't think that the agitation of the transportion question had any influence in bringing about the late panic.

J. K. R., Cambridge, O.—Your writing is very good indeed, but hardly compact enough for business purposes. If you have the leisure and the means, such a course of instruction as you name would be very desirable.

Written for the BLADE.

The Old Year Out and the New Year In.

Once more, dear Clara, we have seen the Old Year out, and the New Year in, and for the third time since our betrothal, have danced together the joyous Sylvester Dance, and joined in the merry rejoicings of our native Sylvester Ball, at first with the high hope of ignorant, trusting youth, then with the sober second thought, which comes with the flight of time, even although it be but one brief year, and to-night, with that utter discouragement born of the despair of dead hope and dead faith in the realization of a happy dream of the future. I am weary of life, weary of my profession, this wretched, impoverished country, and its individuality-destroying and tyrannical Government, and have no heart to begin the New Year as I have in the past, well knowing that by no amount of perseverance, labor, or even more than ordinary talent a poor young lieutenant, like myself, can accumulate the necessary funds which the authorities require to permit him to marry, to say nothing of the natural desire to provide a decent competence for the maintenance of a wife in some conformity to the style in which she was born and reared."

"Despairing thoughts, like yours, dear Albert, have been my silent companions, not only amid the rejoicings of this evening, but for the past year. My father opposes our marriage more and more on account of our mutual poverty, and both he and my step mother unceasingly urge me to break our engagement and marry old Count Tiefenberg whose incressing attentions, amounting at times to persecution, they encourage by throwing us constantly in each other's society. My position daily grows more wretchedly unhappy in my home; my father's poverty, his inability to aid me, his dependence upon my rich step-mother, her imperious, tyrannical disposition and the everlasting, unkind conduct of my younger sisters, together with the impossibility of our marriage for many years, our hopeless love and my helpless dependence almost drive me mad."

"See, there comes the Countess Munrich on the arm of Count Tiefenberg; they are coming towards us, take my arm quick, dear Clara, we will be just in time for this waltz, and while it lasts, may, at least, have the only consolation now left us, that of a few moments uninterrupted converse."

The episode from the life of two fond loving hearts briefly depicted above, occurred on Silvester, or New Year's Eve, at the Court Ball, in art loving Munich, not many years since. The unhappy parties were the impoverished children of highly aristocratic parents, and were destined by them to make marriages of convenience, as had their ancestors for generations, wealth being allied to title and position, and poverty with youth and beauty, sold to the highest bidder.

General Munrich was an officer of rank, who had in early youth entered upon a marriage of love with the mother of Clara, the daughter of a physician in impoverished circumstances. The lady dying when her child was an infant, her husband had not repeated the mistake of his youth in his second marriage, but allied himself with an ambitious heiress who had accepted him for his name and high social position. Clara Munrich, like her mother, was portionless, but her beauty and bright, sparkling intelligence had attracted many admirers and many middle aged widowers and more than one *blase* bachelor with titled names and wealth to maintain them, had wooed her in vain, her heart resolutely following its promptings, and she remaining firm in her resolution to marry for love alone. The father of Albert Blumberg was also an officer in the Bavarian army, to whose empty honors the title of Count was affixed. With scarcely sufficient means to support his showy establishment, he was powerless to afford aid to his children, several of whom had obeyed the precepts of early education, and entered uncomplainingly into matrimonial alliances arranged by their parents, with the object of pecuniary and social advantages only. Great was their disappointment therefore, when the youngest son, who had given evidence of fine talent, and whose commanding person and genial manners rendered him a social favorite, refused to walk in the footsteps of his brothers and sisters, and could neither be flattered nor threatened into marriage with a lady whom they had selected, who possessed the wealth he lacked. And consternation took the place of disappointment when he boldly avowed his secret betrothal with the portionless Clara Munrich.

The parents of both parties held many secret meetings to devise ways and means to separate the impoverished lovers. Direct opposition, they knew, would only hasten the object they sought to prevent, and as General Munrich remembered his own youthful love for the mother of Clara, his heart failed him to proceed with harsh measures with his beloved child; the memory of his early poverty, and the personal comfort which the wealth of his second and unloved wife brought him, on the other hand inclined him to the belief that when his daughter was a few years older and fully realized the sufferings of life-long poverty and dependence, she would of her own accord change her views, and like her young friends and companions, cease to oppose the plans of her parents, and would willingly consent to the customary marriage of convenience, and sacrifice love to expediency. Madame Munrich argued that in time the lovers might become estranged under proper management, and the tie once ruptured might then be easily broken. Therefore, both families came to the conclusion to give publicity to the betrothal, according to the German custom, and to carefully avoid all manifestations of opposition. These plans had been carried out for three years, and although all efforts to promote disturbances between the lovers had failed, since neither absence, representations of inconstancy, intercepted letters, or forged ones written and delivered in their stead, had aided even in weakening their mutual affections, much less in rupturing them, faith in each other always gaining the mastery, and one clandestine meeting explaining all difficulties, and unveiling the treachery of those who sought to sever them.

Failing in the hoped-for success of an estrangement, both families resolved to alter their tactics, and to seek in every possible manner to make the lovers realize the full force of poverty, and through it the utter hopelessness of their union. The Government of Bavaria exacts the absolute possession of a certain sum of money before licenses or permits to marry are given to its citizens. This sum matrimonial candidates are compelled to exhibit, and neither good health, industrious habits, talents or any amount of executive ability to earn a subsistence, are taken into account without positive evidence of the possession of every farthing of the required amount. Young Blumburg's allowance was reduced to the lowest minimum rates by his father, and as his salary as Lieutenant was a mere pittance, which scarcely supplied him with the necessaries of life requisite to maintain his position, he found it impossible, notwithstanding the utmost frugality, to lay aside a single dollar. During the spare time which had not been absorbed in the drills and exercises of his profession, he had sought to add to his impoverished resources by translations and literary labors, but in a land of scholars the market was drugged with similar productions, and the remuneration they brought was so extremely meagre that he was forced to abandon all efforts of the kind.

During the rests between the dance, and after its completion, the young lovers were favored with the uninterrupted interview which they had long sought in vain, and which the watchful interference of their relatives had, until that opportune time prevented. Amid the large and gay assembly of dancers they had been unnoticed, even the Argus eyes of Madame Munrich had failed to follow the form of her attractive step daughter as she whirled round and round, and up and down the spacious *salon*, keeping time to the enlivening music.—And during this brief reunion, they resolved to brave personal opposition and poverty, if need be, to the end of their days, rather than break faith with one another, and as all hope of amassing sufficient pecuniary means to compass the consummation of their desires was utterly futile in their native land, they decided to seek brighter prospects on foreign shores.

Young Blumburg had already made arrangements for sailing to America and only awaited the consent of his betrothed to embark. In the disguise of a peasant, he had secured a situation as assistant in the culinary department of the "Ocean Palace," with a free passage and the promise of twelve dollars upon landing in New York. Of his plans for the future, he was ignorant, save that he was determined to labor faithfully at whatever honorable employment he could find, and as soon as possible to provide an humble home for his future wife, whose hereditary rank and inevitable poverty were not fixed institutions of society.

With quick womanly intuition, Clara perceived that no other alternative save the one her lover proposed was left, and scarce had she acquiesced in his plan and had whispered a God speed and an adieu, before her stepmother, leaning upon the arm of Count Tiefenberg, was at her side, and the latter had invited her to dance the "Scottishe." By her mother's threatning frown she perceived that a severe lecture was in store for her, and to soften its harshness she at once accepted the offered arm of her supernanuated admirer, just as the clock struck twelve. And thus, amid the festive music and the brilliancy of the Silvester ball, the sad but hopeful lovers parted; they had seen the old year out and the new year in. Under what auspices would the like occasion occur again? * *

The patron saint of faithful lovers watched kindly over the fates of our hero and heroine. The former, full of health and hope, enjoyed his journey notwithstanding the lonely and to him novel employment through whose aid he accomplished it. Having left false pride and empty title behind in their native home, with the ready adaptability of youth he accepted the changes and chances of life in the New World, and with these the humble employment of porter in a mercantile establishment, a situation which his splendidly healthful physique secured him. After a few months his superior mental qualifications became manifest, and his ready knowledge of two or three colloquial languages and fine executive ability in successfully accomplishing whatever he undertook, secured him rapid promotion, and before the return of the second Silvester Eve, the broad Atlantic no longer separated the faithful and persevering lovers, and at the altar of Hymen they had been re-united for life, in the "Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave," where they welcomed the old year out and the new year in, not with sorrowing hearts amid a gay assembly and fictitious joy of festive music and the dance, but with unfeigned rejoicings by their own fireside, within the sacred precincts of earth's Paradise—a happy home.

ELLIS TREMAINE.

The Virginius.

The Navy Department was visited on the morning of the 29th by a large number of persons anxious to board the Juniata and see the surviving prisoners of the Virginius. Among the applicants were numerous Cubans; all made the attempt in vain, Admiral Rowan having issued orders that no one except authorized United States officers should be allowed either to board or leave the vessel. Unusual strictness was observed in the requirement of passes to visit the navy yards, as no one was permitted to approach the dock without a pass from Captain Chandler. Many passes were applied for and issued, as most of the visitors, when denied permission to board the Juniata, wished at least to see the vessel. Twelve of the Virginius' passengers were so prostrated by disease, the result of ill usage, as to require immediate removal to the Marine Hospital.

The United States schooner Ossipee has arrived at New York without the Virginius. It is rumored that the Virginius sunk.

The Tribune says no tidings can be obtained concerning the Virginius. She can hardly be left in the lower bay since the tide is in every way most favorable to towing her in. It seems to be the general opinion that the Virginius was either cast adrift or accidentally separated from the Ossipee during the terrible storms of the 28th inst. along the coast. All recent reports have represented her as being in a leaky and generally disabled condition. Experienced mariners express it as their opinion that she would be hardly able to withstand the recent gale which all incoming vessels have reported. Nothing definite could be learned, however, at the hour of going to press.

John F. Patterson, of New York, has sent a letter to Secretary Fish, dated the 26th, declaring that he is the registered owner of the steamer Virginius. He protests against the opinion of the Attorney General, by which he and the vessel were condemned on *ex parte* testimony furnished by Spain. He states that the Solicitor of the Treasury gave him a bill of sale of the steamer, thereupon he (Patterson) truly swore that he was the owner, and the Government gave her an American register, which has ever since protected her. Any testimony charging perjury on his part is false. He has hitherto kept silent by advice of counsel, and because he has not been notified or called upon by the Government to testify or defend himself in relation to the matter. He requests that a copy of the evidence upon which the Virginius and he were condemned by the Attorney General be sent him, and that he be notified of the time and place for the examination of any other witnesses. A copy of the letter has also been sent to the Attorney General

When the U. S. steamer Ossipee was boarded soon after her arrival at New York, the absence of the steamer Virginius, which vessel the former was commissioned to bring into port was explained, and the startling intelligence communicated that the Virginius, which, being all along in a leaking condition, had, when off Cape Fear and in sight of land, in spite of all the efforts of the crew aboard her, settled and gone to the bottom.

The Times further adds that the officer of the deck on the Ossipee, said he had strict orders not to communicate with any body in relation to the circumstances attending the foundering of the Virginius. He would not even give the date of the occurrence or the place where it happened. He, however, made no attempt to deny the accuracy of the report as to the foundering of the ship.

The captain of the revenue cutter Grant, who boarded the Ossipee, is reported as saying that the captain of the latter vessel informed him that the Virginius had been lost off Cape Fear.

Although no official announcement has been made of the loss of the Virginius, no one doubts the truth of the statement.

A dispatch from Wilmington, North Carolina, reports a sunken vessel, supposed to be the Virginius, nine miles south of the main bar.

After the landing in the yard Dec. 29th, of the surviving members of the passengers and crew of the steamer Virginius, they marched in regular line to Fulton ferry, taking a boat there to New York, and thence proceeding to the Cuban restaurant in Pine street, where they were hospitably entertained. They were clad in navy uniform of the United States, and marched briskly through the streets showing no signs of recent sufferings. When transferred to the tug boat from the steamer Juniata, which carried them to this port from Santiago, they gave rousing cheers for their several benefactors, leading off with three for the commander of the British steamer Niobe, to whom they feel indebted for the preservation of their lives.

The Herald has a special from Wilmington, N. C., saying that Capt. Meltbanks, of the steamship Tonawanda, which arrived there Sunday, reports passing a sunken vessel nine miles South of the main bar, with only her topmasts or top-gallant masts out of the water. A tug subsequently visited the spot. Her officers concurring in the opinion that the sunken vessel was undoubtedly a square-rigged steamship. A pork barrel was floating above the wreck attached to it by a twelve-inch hawser, it having been evidently used as a tow rope. The pilots at Bald Head, at the mouth of the river, state that on Friday last they observed near the spot where the vessel lies, a large steamship in tow of a full-rigged ship.

The above facts taken in connection with the telegram that the steamship George had spoken the Virginius in tow, off Cape Romain on the 25th, at 2 P. M., renders it tolerably certain that the sunken ship is the world renowned Cuban filibuster vessel, Virginius. A pilot boat from Smithfield visited the spot on Sunday, and men who were on her fully agree that she is the steamship. Only a few feet of the mainmast is now visible above the water. It is thought that when she was abandoned, the pork barrel was placed as a buoy to mark the spot where she went down.

Lieutenant Commander Haswell, of the Ossipee, made the following statement Dec. 30th, concerning the loss of the Virginius: "The Ossipee left Tortugas, with the Virginius in tow, on the morning of the 19th inst. They had fair weather until the afternoon of the Saturday following that day, when a gale sprang up; they continued to have bad weather, and the Virginius signaled that she was leaking badly, and Captain Walters, therefore, determined to shape his course for Charleston, but as soon as they got into smoother water, the Virginius behaved better, and the water was kept out of her fire room. On Christmas morning, however, the severe weather continued, and the Virginius was again leaking as badly as ever, when the vessels put into Frying Pan Shoals, about ten miles south of Cape Fear light, where smoother water could be obtained.

Here the vessels came to anchor, Capt. Waters hoping that the Virginius would ride out the gale. Before daylight next morning (Friday) Commander Woodrow signalled with lights that the Virginius was leaking badly, with fires out and pumps stopped, and that the crew wished to be taken off. Boats were lowered from the Ossipee at daylight, and by 7 A. M. all on board the Virginius were transferred to the former vessel. As a heavy sea was running, the work of removing the crew was one of much danger and difficulty, and therefore no lives were risked in endeavoring to save their personal effects or any other property on the Virginius. The banner of the Virginius was cut and a buoy attached to mark her position in case she sank out of sight. The Ossipee remained at anchor during the day, and at a quarter past four, P. M., the Virginius, which had been gradually settling, went to the bottom. She sank in eight fathoms of water and her top-masts remained above the surface.

The Ossipee then resumed her voyage to this port. The naval officers were very reticent to-day, and the above statement was not obtained until the U. S. District Attorney was communicated with and who removed the seal of the Secretary.

The released captives of the Virginius remain at a Cuban restaurant on Pine street, and the scene there this A. M., was one of great enthusiasm. Resolutions were adopted giving thanks to Capt. Braine, of the Juniata, for his kindness, and expressing sympathy with him in the loss of his son. The ex-captives also resolved to attend the funeral.

It was about two o'clock on Friday morning that Mrs. Hennessey, thinking she heard a noise in the kitchen, crept out of bed and to that room to see if it was not Hennessey, who had been expected for several hours. On reaching the kitchen, she found her lord and master sitting on the floor, with his new silk hat between his knees, and in the hat several dried herrings, and about two quarts of water. Hennessy was eyeing the mixture with profound gratification. "John Hennessey," screamed the lady, "what are you doing?" "Me?" inquired Mr. Hennessey, with a look of surprise. "Why, Matildy, I'm (hic) starting an (hic!) acquarium for you Curistmas."

A Wisconsin lady fired a gun loaded with salt at a man who was plundering her wood pile at night, preserving her wood and putting the thief into a pretty pickle.

An embryo poet, who is a close observer of human nature, remarks: "Time marches on with the slow, measured tread of a man working by the day."

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Published every Thursday, and sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy, one year.....$2.00
Clubs of Five.....$1.75 each
" Ten or more.....1.50 "

With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

HOW TO REMIT.—Please send money in Draft on NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, TOLEDO, or by POST OFFICE ORDER, or Express, pre-paid, and in REGISTERED LETTERS at our Risk; otherwise at risk of sender.

☞ CHECKS ON CITIES, not named above, cannot be used at par in Toledo.

WE WILL INVARIABLY DEDUCT COSTS OF COLLECTING SAME.

We Cannot Assume the Risk of Money Sent in Open Mail.

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Please give name of Post Office and your own name in EACH letter—that is: make every letter complete in itself. Much valuable time is wasted in hunting up information concerning subscriptions through neglect of letter writers.

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(PER LINE OF SPACE, EACH INSERTION.)

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The average number of words in a line is seven (Nonpareil solid); in an inch is 90; 22 inches make a column.

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No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

Objectionable advertisements not accepted.

THREE GIFTS.

THE CHANCE OF ALL CHANCES.

We like, occasionally, to do a liberal thing.

This is our time to do one. Therefore we make this offer:

To the person who sends us the largest number of subscribers to the WEEKLY BLADE *before the first of March we will*

GIVE A SPLENDID ORGAN.

Magnificent for a family instrument, and suitable for a Church or Sunday School,

WORTH $200.00.

For the second largest list a

GOLD WATCH!

worth $100.00.

For the third largest list, a splendid United States Silver Hunting Cased Watch! worth $40.00!

NOW TAKE NOTICE.

We shall go back and count for all competitors for the three prizes, all the names each has sent us since November, 1873, so that all will get the benefit of what they have done.

AND FURTHER!

Three subscribers to the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL shall count as one to the WEEKLY BLADE, and two to LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY shall count as one to the same.

AND STILL FURTHER!

Agents competing for these prizes shall RECEIVE THEIR COMMISSIONS THE SAME AS BEFORE. Thus in any case, they get paid for their work.

AND YET AGAIN!

This offer applies to all who want books.

NOW GO TO WORK.

Is there not a church that wants this organ? We may possibly take a notion to distribute several of them. But this one (and it is a beauty) we shall give away anyhow. We will furnish specimens, &c., to all applicants, free.

LOCKE & JONES,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

THE WINTER EVENINGS.

Now when the winter is fairly upon us, and the ground lies fallow for the crops of the coming spring, is the farmer's most profitable season for mental culture. The work of the past year may be reviewed, its successes and its failures noted, and the lessons of each put on record for future use. Rightly improved, the winter is the farmer's best harvest season, and crops which he may then gather, will yield abundant and profitable returns in after years. A little money well invested in good literature, either of periodical or book form, will be worth more than can be estimated in the general entertainment and instruction of the family. Are the boys restless and uneasy during a quiet evening at home? A good newspaper or magazine making its regular visits to the fireside will soon come to be looked upon as a welcome friend, and will aid in forming habits that will pave the way to fields of future usefulness and honor. Encourage the boys to read for themselves, to think for themselves, and those who thus learn to spend their leisure moments in the companionship of good authors will never lack for society, nor fall into crime through the temptations of idle moments. Try the experiment, and our word for you will never find it other than a good investment.

THE WEEK.

The opening week in the new year has been the scene of renewed contests between the laboring men and the corporations, the principal demonstration having been made by the Railway engineers of the various lines running through Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and portions of Kentucky. The strike was brought about by the recent reduction of ten per cent. on wages; and at Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis and Louisville, quite a strong excitement was occasioned on several days of last week. The matter has, however, been very generally adjusted, and no more trouble is anticipated, as nearly all the men have returned to work at the old prices.

The monetary situation of the country shows a perceptible improvement. HENRY CLEWS & Co., the great banking house of New York, have again resumed business, and have issued a circular, in which they warmly thank their friends for their cordial support during the past stringency.

Recent reports from New York show that there are still 115 railroads in default, representing an indebtedness on interest account alone of more than $27,000,000.

The new Reformed Episcopal Church held their first services in New York Jan. 4th, at Steinway Hall, Bishop CUMMINS preaching the opening sermon. The attendance was large, and a marked interest manifested by the congregation.

Congress reassembled at Washington on Monday, with a fair attendance in both houses. As we go to press no action has been taken by the Senate on the case of WILLIAMS, though is currently reported that he will be confirmed as Chief Justice. The House Committee on Appropriations, and the Senate Judiciary Committee have both been in session during the recess, and the result of their labors will be facilitate the business of cutting down estimates and revising the new bankrupt law. It is reported that Congress will be asked for another appropriation for the purpose of fitting out a new expedition to the North Pole.

The investigation into the Ville du Havre disaster has resulted in a verdict acquitting Capt. SURMONT, the Captain of the Havre, and placing the blame of the accident upon the Loch Earn.

In the department of foreign news, nothing has occurred of more startling character for months than the *coup d' etat* of General PAVIA at Madrid, on the 4th inst., resulting in the overthrow of the CASTELAR government. This most surprising and unlooked for movement, full particulars of which are given elsewhere, cannot fail to produce feelings of sincere regret in this country, and will probably seriously endanger the future of Republicanism in Spain.

The contest between the Emperor WILLIAM, of Prussia, and the Pope is still unsettled. The former has recently prepared a very stringent oath for the newly elected Bishops, binding the subscribers to it to absolute submission to the State. It is probable that the Pope will not allow the Bishops to take it.

At Cartagena, S. America, a vigorous struggle is still in progress between the insurgents and the regular troops, with no definite advantage gained by either party.

Gen. CORTINA was installed as Mayor of the City of Mexico on the 2d inst., and everything was comparatively quiet there at last advices.

☞ JOHN DUNCAN'S WIDOW continues to have an immense run, and to meet with new friends everywhere. We must ask a little patience from those who have ordered the three numbers of the NATIONAL MONTHLY, containing this, Mr. LOCKE'S latest story; but they will all be supplied as rapidly as possible. The three numbers containing the story are sent to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents.

☞ As the *Virginius* sinks, PATTERSON rises. He addresses a letter to the Attorney-General in which he claims to have purchased the boat of the United States and that she was his property. The course pursued by the Attorney-General in deciding the case against PATTERSON without his being permitted to have a hearing, is strongly protested against and now he will doubtless claim pay for the lost ship from the General Government.

☞ ORGANS and WATCHES are floating about nowadays for almost any one who cares to make the necessary efforts to secure them. In offering prizes for subscriptions to our publications, we have placed *nine* valuable prizes on the lists, and at least nine different persons are sure of securing these, while all who canvass for the BLADE, the FARM JOURNAL or the MONTHLY, will be paid precisely as heretofore.

☞ On the first inst., in Pennsylvania, women became eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of that State. Pennsylvania is not remarkable for her progressive qualities, but in this instance she is ahead of Massachusetts and other States which have a reputation for taking the lead in all reforms.

☞ OUR BOOK OFFER has this year given greater satisfaction than ever before, and has been used by a large number of our subscribers. The universal expression of those who have ordered books is one of gratification, and we are constantly in receipt of complimentary letters on this subject. The offer is still open.

☞ It looks as though New Hampshire might have a noisy campaign preceding the State election in March next. The Republicans talk of running CHARLES H. BELL for Governor, and the Democrats think of heading their ticket with the name of SAMUEL N. BELL.

☞ The WEEKLY BLADE, LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL are sent for one year to one address for only THREE DOLLARS. These figures, we firmly believe, are not equaled by any other publishing house in the country.

MANUFACTURING AT THE WEST.

Manufacturing interests of the West have not kept pace with the growth of population and wealth. Those who have left their homes in the eastern and middle States to seek new homes and acquire fortunes at the West, were, to a very large extent, possessed of little or no means. They found the channels of trade at the East all filled, and the lands all owned and occupied by men who would not sell at figures within their reach. There was little hope in the future for them in that section, and they could not bear the thought of living in poverty in the midst of so much wealth, and much less could they endure the feeling that their poverty would deprive their children of the advantages enjoyed by the children of their neighbors.

These men were proud spirited, full of laudable ambition, and boldly resolved to endure the hardships and toils incident to pioneer life for years, in the confident hope that it would enable them to acquire a competence for their families and such advantages for their children as their interests demanded. The new States have thus been settled up by a most spirited and enterprising class of people—the real progressive element of the older States. These pioneers and their immediate followers found a soil which yielded an abundant reward for their toil, timber which brought them large returns for their labor, and mines of great richness and almost inexhaustable. They have found it so easy to make money by drawing upon these sources of wealth, that they have given little attention to the development of manufacturing interests.—They have found it easier to sell the products of the farm, the mines and the forests and buy what they needed, than it was to work up the raw material into such articles as their comfort and necessity might demand. Partly from this cause, and partly for the want of available means, the people of the West have hitherto depended, to a very large extent, upon eastern manufacturers for everything not grown upon their farms.

This practice has been indulged in for so long a time that the people of the West have almost been persuaded that they cannot successfully manufacture such articles as may be required to supply their wants. They send their lumber East to have it worked up into furniture, agricultural implements, and a thousand and one other things which are sent West and sold to the very men who felled the trees and sawed the lumber out of which they are made. The Western man thus, in fact, pays the freight on his lumber sent to the East, and also on the articles manufactured out of that lumber and shipped to the West. The freight, each way, would be saved could the manufacturing be done where the lumber is made, and the Western man would save the cost of shipping his lumber East and the manufactured articles West, to say nothing about the advantages arising from the increase of population and the establishment of a home market for surplus produce resulting from such a diversity of labor.

It is true, there are some branches of manufacturing business which require a large amount of capital for their successful prosecution, but these are exceptions, and there is no reason why the West should not be independent, to a very great extent, of Eastern manufacturers. Because it may not be advisable, or profitable, to attempt to carry on a business at the West equal in extent to that of manufacturing establishments at the East, is no reason why there should be a total neglect of manufacturing enterprises. It would certainly not be wise to start a business upon a scale not warranted by the demands of the people, or at a point where sales and shipments could not be advantageously made. But that the interest of every community at the West would be promoted by the fostering of such manufacturing industries as may be successfully prosecuted, no one can deny. In former times, when the progress Westward was less rapid than now, the then Western villages and cities were largely sustained and made prosperous by their manufacturing industries. When Rochester, N. Y., was as far West as Omaha is to-day, it was quite a manufacturing point, particularly in the line of boots and shoes. They did not, in those days, depend upon remote points for their supplies to the extent prevalent to-day at the West. It is true, at that time transportation facilities were exceedingly limited and rendered it almost necessary for each community to depend upon itself, but the interest of every community requires that it should export as much and import as little as possible, just as was the case in those times. The people of the West would to-day be better off with a much less number of acres cultivated and a larger amount of manufacturing in their midst. This every one must admit. If one man has not the means to start a business of this character, let a combination of men furnish the capital. By all means, let the people of the West adopt a course which will not leave them so dependent upon the East for the sale of their surplus products and the supply of their wants in everything except meats and breadstuffs. Every village, and every community, should give encouragement and support to home manufactures. Enlightened selfishness, as well as the general good, dictates such a policy. The West should be dotted all over with manufacturing establishments, and the people should cease impoverishing themselves by paying freight upon raw material sent to the East and manufactured articles sent to the West. It is too expensive, and the expense is all borne by those living at the West end of the route. Let the West stand by its own interests—encourage home manufactures—and its independence will be established and its progress made stronger and more enduring.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS to our publications may begin at any time that may be most convenient. All orders for any of our publications will be promptly filled.

THE GRANGERS.

A few weeks since, we called attention to the fact that farmers are justified in organizing or combining, for the protection of their interests, for the reason that in every other class of business such combinations exist. The farmers have been compelled to pay combination prices for everything purchased, and to sell all their surplus products at combination prices. There are occasional exceptions to this rule, it is true, but every one must admit that there is little real earnest competition, at the present time, in any kind of business. There may be a struggle for the lion's share of the trade, but upon prices there is an agreement from which no deviation is made. The farmers have long been the victims who have suffered from this modern system of doing business. While all others have combined to keep up the prices of what they have to sell, and to keep down the prices of what they have to buy, farmers have been trudging along in the old beaten path, fairly and honestly competing, each with the other, in the quality and the quantity of farm products, with plenty of men watching and ready to take advantage of the necessities of those in debt to purchase their wool clips in advance, or to buy their stock or their grain, below regular market rates; if it happened to be a little out of the regular market season.

Sales made under such circumstances have their effect, as precedents, in regulating markets, and the result is that farmers all suffer where one is compelled to make a sacrifice. The recent organization of the farmers, known as Granges, will enable them to help each other and to prevent the sacrifices which have hitherto resulted from a want of that mutual interest which must result from this organization. The difficulty with farmers has been that they have occupied the position of rivals, of competitors for the prize of success, and they have not felt that interest in the welfare of their neighbors which should exist. The farmers have never before been in position to act in concert for the promotion of their own interests. Now they can not only exert a powerful influence in the regulation of transportation rates, but they can establish manufacturing interests, and build up home markets, which must in the end prove of greater value even than cheap transportation. A home market not only saves to the farmer all cost of transportation, but it enables him to raise the most profitable crops which the soil can produce—crops which cannot be transported long distances at any price.

This organization of the farmers is designed and destined to result in many advantages, aside from that of the influence which it may exert upon the general produce markets. To our mind, its pecuniary advantage is by no means the most important result which it is calculated to produce. Its social advantages are of vastly more importance to the farmers, and this social feature may be increased in value by a judicious course on the part of those interested, in a variety of ways. But this feature of the subject we cannot discuss at present, nor is it important here, since the first thing needed is to get the wheels of this new machinery in good working order, after which its power for good may be demonstrated.

We wish to say one word to farmers, and especially to those living at the West, upon a point which is of very great importance. It is well enough to demand reasonable facilities and fair rates for reaching the large markets of the world, but the best market of all is the home market. It is not simply the cost of transporting grain and other farm products one hundred miles to market which makes the vast difference which exists between the value of an acre of ground within three miles of Toledo and that of an acre of ground one hundred miles distant. That would make some difference, it is true; but on the farm located one hundred miles from market, that which is most profitable where there is a good home market, is comparatively, if not absolutely valueless.

The farmer living near Toledo can make more money from five acres of ground than the one living one hundred miles from market can make from the cultivation of one hundred acres. Here we have men who are strictly consumers—men who buy everything and cultivate nothing. The farmer here has nothing which goes to waste. Everything, from his sour-milk up, will sell at good figures. He touches nothing which does not turn to money, and while he can clear at least five hundred dollars per acre, the man living one hundred miles from market finds it difficult to clear that amount from one hundred acres. These are facts which are yearly demonstrated and there are few who do not understand them.

We know it is not possible for every farmer to have a Toledo near his home, but every farmer may have a tolerably fair home market, especially where the farmers are organized and work for their own interests. Consumers are wanted, and there is but one way in which they can be obtained. The man who buys and eats the products of the farm must live near the farmer who produces it, in order to make farm products profitable. In New England, farmers scarcely think of raising wheat and corn for market. The manufacturing villages in their midst demand vegetables, berries, &c., and products of this character are much more profitable than would be the growing of grain, even though the New England farmer's grain, when it costs two bushels at the West to get one bushel to market, is worth three times that of the Western farmer. The Western producers must approximate as nearly as possible to the position occupied by New England farmers, if they would reach the highest degree of prosperity. They can speedily avail themselves of these advantages by using their organization for the encouragement and building up of manufacturing interests, thus insuring consumers for their products at the West, instead of having all the consumers at the East and the producers at the West. There must be diversity of labor. All must not engage in one pursuit.

The farmers must encourage every manufacturing interest in their midst, no matter how small it may be. Instead of combining to send off for agricultural machinery, groceries, &c., thus driving all middle-men into agricultural pursuits or out of the community, let the combination be formed for producing—for manufacturing—the needed agricultural implements, or a portion of them. In this manner, consumers will be increased, while under he other system they are diminished.

Let your shoes, your clothes, your harness, your plows, your reapers, your threshing machines, &c., &c., be manufactured near you, at the most convenient point, and your lands will at once appreciate in value, because you will have a home market and can make five dollars with less labor than you can make one when deprived of a home market. Farmers can well afford to take stock, liberally, in every reasonable manufacturing enterprise which may be started in their midst. Even though no dividends may be declared on the stock, the farmer is on the safe side, for the advantages derived from the market thus opened up and the enhanced value of his lands must compensate him ten fold for any reasonable outlay which he may make in aid of manufactories.

The Granges may accomplish much in this direction. They do not want to start off upon too large a scale, but let them "cut the coat according to the cloth," and in a very short time they will find that no better investment could have been made. Suppose there are one hundred members of a Grange, one hundred dollars each would raise ten thousand dollars. Let this sum be loaned to parties who will place an equal amount in a manufacturing business, and the aggregate—$20,000—will be found ample for building up an important interest, affording a nucleus around which other manufacturing enterprises will cluster and thus the whole West may be dotted over, in a few years, with manufactories, consuming lumber which is now shipped East, and supplying the people with articles which are now transported hundreds of miles.

While cheap transportation should be insisted upon, the farmers should not forget that their highest and best interests must be sought in a diversity of employment—that all must not be farmers and producers of breadstuffs—that there must be mechanics and manufacturers, merchants and professional men, to consume what is produced, thereby creating a demand for the surplus products of the farmer, and making his investment and labor valuable. Let "Home Market" be the watch-word of the Grangers—let them encourage home production in every branch of industry—and in a few years transportation will be of comparatively little importance, since the farmer can sell his products at his door, and buy his implements and machinery at the neighboring village. The man who owns a farm near this city is not troubled about transportation rates. He don't know what it costs to ship grain to New York. His money is made in another direction. He helps to feed the people of the city, and they eat every vegetable, berry, and all the fruit and dairy products which he can furnish, and they pay him cash and good round prices for it too. And so every farmer, by giving encouragement to manufacturers and helping to build up local manufacturing enterprises, may have a home market of great value. Let the Granges take this matter in hand, and not depend upon supplying foreign markets and drawing their supplies from foreign manufacturers. They must prepare to manufacture their own supplies and to have a local demand for the bulk of their products.

We have written thus fully upon this matter because we believe this statement contains the true solution of the subjects involved. We ask as an especial favor of subscribers and all others into whose hands this article may come, to read it carefully and give the points herein presented their most thoughtful consideration. Meantime we tender our columns freely for the further discussion of these most important topics, and shall be glad to hear from all our farmer friends, including those who may differ with our own views.

☞ Professor S. P. LANGLEY, of the Pittsburg observatory, writes to the *Gazette* of that city that there is now visible upon the sun a solar spot of unusual size. It is eighty-five thousand miles long and covers an area of sixteen million square miles or about five times the size of the United States and Territories. About forty small spots have united to form this large one, which can be seen with the naked eye upon the western limit of the sun. It looks like a small cloud upon the brightness of the rest of the sun, and under the telescope shows the marvelous shape into which the mysterious cyclones have twisted it. The spot is a large one for any time, but at this period it is peculiarly unusual. There is a periodicity about the recurrence of the spots, and the last maximum was passed about three years ago, so that now none but the continual smaller ones would be expected. Persons who consider winter weather too cold and rebel against the snow, can console themselves with the reflection that the sixteen million square miles of this phenomenon are hotter than the inside of any blast furnace. The earth with its drawbacks is on the whole preferable.

☞ A large number of English employers have formed an organization which they call "A National Federation of Employers," the object of which combination is to secure legislation in their interest and to offset the action of Trade Unions, which they purpose to watch closely. Such distinct organizations on the part of employers and employes can result in no good. Their interests are mutual, and their is no reason why they should pursue a course the appearance of which indicates a conflict of interests.

FOREIGN BEEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

British lovers of beef have been disappointed in the hope of realizing plans for obtaining their favorite and healthful food from foreign sources. The attempt to ship American cattle from the plains of Texas has proved a financial failure, the great risk and expense consequent thereon rendering imported beef more expensive than the native. The experiment to introduce fresh beef from Australia into English markets in a frozen state has also failed, though future attempts, it is hoped will be more successful. The ship *Norfolk* was recently freighted with twenty tons of frozen beef from Australia, and, though she was but seventy-nine days in making the voyage, most of the beef had to be thrown overboard the thirty-fourth day, owing to the rapid melting of the ice. It had been hoped that the freezing experiment would be a success, since meat which had been frozen and kept in that state eighty-five days in Australia, was as fresh and sweet as when first killed, and the failure is believed to be only temporary, resulting from some defects in the construction of the apparatus which caused the frozen brine on the top of the meat-tanks to waste too rapidly, and thereby to exhaust the quantity of ice before the completion of the voyage. More precaution and calculation in the transportation of future cargoes may yet result in supplying the London and Liverpool markets with Australian beef.

The result attending the shipment of fresh beef in this country has been a little more encouraging, owing to the fact that the time required for transporting it from the grazing sections of the South west to the Eastern markets is much less than that consumed in transporting foreign beef into Great Britain. It is quite probable that some method for the better supply of our markets with beef will soon be discovered. Experiments have been made for several years, looking to the shipment of beef from South America, where it is abundant and cheap, but thus far without success. The shipments from Texas to New York and other markets during the past year, have been quite successful, though the quantity thus shipped has not been large.

☞ Congress should not be deceived into supposing that the popular demand for the unconditional repeal of the salary law is the mere clamor of thoughtless persons. Such is not the case. The demand comes from deep-seated conviction, and is based upon the principle that when a public officer accepts a position at a given salary, he contracts with the people to faithfully discharge the duties of his office at the price stipulated, and has no right to take more pay than the original agreement calls for.

☞ Some of the journals which were fierce for war with Cuba, are now censuring the Administration for the expenditure of a few millions in preparing the navy for any emergency which might arise.

The United States Life Insurance Company—Twenty-Fourth Annual Report.

With a promptness that cannot be too highly commended, the United States Life Insurance Company, of New York, appears to-day with its annual statement. This statement of the year's operations was completed at ten P. M. of December 31, and was published January 1.

The following facts are set forth in this report. 1. That the interest receipts during the year have more than paid the losses by death. 2 That the dividends of this year have been largely in excess of the last. 3. That the amount paid for surrendered policies is much less than last year, showing increased confidence on the part of the public. This is remarkable when the terrible condition of monetary affairs during the past three months is taken into account. 4. The solid character of the assets. 5. The handsome surplus over all liabilities, and last, but not least, the small balance in the hands of agents.

This statement has value in many respects. It shows that the Company is managed by men who not only labor for the interest of its policy-holders, but that they labor effectively. The watchful care which thus enables them to show so splendid an array of assets, and so little outstanding and unused money, makes an excellent basis for the confidence reposed in this really excellent Company.

Of the premiums in the course of collection but $23,000 was actually on side of the Company's office in New York, being less than one week's premium receipts. Additional items of liabilities may be observed in the statement of this Company, viz.: "Premiums due in 1874 and future years," and "reserve on policies lapsed and liable for surrender and restoration."

Wanted to be Heard From—

If any body has ever used the thorough and scientific course of treatment recommended by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for the cure of Catarrh has not been perfectly cured, the proprietor, Dr. R. V. Pierce, would like to hear from that person, and by addressing him at the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., such person, if there be one, will hear of something to his or her advantage, as the Doctor is in *earnest* when he offers $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure, and is perfectly able to pay it if he fails in a single case, as any one may ascertain upon enquiry. The thorough course of treatment referred to and recommended by Dr. Pierce consists in the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which is the only means by which the fluid can be carried high up and applied to all parts of the nasal passages and the chambers connected therewith in which ulcers exist, and from which the discharge proceeds. In addition to this thorough application of the Remedy, which should always be used warm, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be taken earnestly as constitutional treatment, without which few cases can be cured, as the disease is always constitutional, and must be treated accordingly. This treatment has no unpleasant features about it, and has the advantage of never driving the disease to the lungs, as there is danger of doing by the use of strong, irritating snuffs or poisonous solutions.

PLAIN FACTS.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Sept. 13th, 1873.

A year ago I had a bad cough from the Catarrh, which had got in my throat. I tried a good many things, but got nothing to do me any good until I used your Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They cured me in three months, for which I am very thankful.

AMOS FISHER.

IT IS MOST REMARKABLE that the new and very simple invention for the cure of Rupture now so extensively used was not earlier discovered. The New Elastic Truss without metal springs retains the Rupture securely at all times; is worn with perfect comfort night and day till a permanent cure is effected. The New Truss is sold reasonably, is sent by mail everywhere by The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Full descriptive circulars sent free on application.

Governor's Message.

Fellow-Citizens of the General Assembly:

In accordance with the Constitution, you have assembled for the purpose of enacting laws to protect society and to promote the best interests of the State. The people have imposed upon you, their representatives, a grave responsibility, and they justly look to you for wise, judicious and patriotic legislation in return for their generous confidence. I trust they will not be disappointed.

I congratulate you that Ohio, during the past year, has been exempt from the curse of war, violence, pestilence and famine; that our citizens, unmolested and uninterrupted, in health and happiness, have been permitted to pursue the avocations of civil life, while the earth has yielded abundant harvests, and all the departments of business have for the most part prospered. It is to be regretted, however, that within the last three months, capital and labor have been embarrassed and distressed; that workmen have been thrown out of employment, and that those who have abundant means are for the time powerless to help them. It is difficult to account, satisfactorily, for the wide-spread financial trouble which now assails the whole country. Our agricultural, manufacturing and mining industries have been unusually prosperous during the past twelve months, and the close of the year has aggregated fair returns to investments in business enterprises of every description. Our commerce is once more assuming importance on the sea, and our exports are approximating more nearly in value to the imports than at any time since the late war; and yet we are in the midst of a financial crisis, approaching almost to panic. It is believed the explanation of this state of things is to be found in the vicious system of speculation, which, hazardous in its ventures and reckless of consequences, employs capital not its own in questionable and worthless schemes, gambles in corners made by the stock jobbers, and seeks its profit in the distress and ruin of honest men. These gamblers control largely the money market: they advance or lower the price of gold and of stocks to suit their own purposes; they do not shrink from great risks, because they employ the means of other men; they have no dread of debts, because they never expect to pay them. The whole system of wild speculation on borrowed capital is pernicious in its influence and disastrous in its effects. It induces dishonesty and promotes extravagant habits. It ought to be discouraged, and as far as possible prohibited.

But whatever may be the cause of the present financial pressure, it is certain that it exists; and it is an important part of your duty, gentlemen of the General Assembly, by the strictest economy in all expenditures authorized by you, to relieve, so far as you may be able, the burdens of the people.

The following is a brief summary of the present financial condition of the State:

STATE FINANCES.

On the 15th day of November, 1872, the public funded debt of the State was.....$ 5,683,546 37

The redemptions during the year were:

Loan of 1860	$100 00	
Loan of 1870	358,784 27	
Loan of 1875	13,100 00	
Loan of 1881	500 00	
Total		372,484 27
Outstanding Nov. 15, 1873		$5,311,062 10

Of the amount outstanding on the 15th of November, the sum of $64 215 had ceased to draw interest, the holders thereof having been notified to surrender their stock for redemption, so that the interest-bearing funded debt of the State is $5 146 847.

The funded debt is divided as follows:

Foreign Debt, payable in New York City	$5,309,397 10
Domestic Debt, payable in Columbus	1,665 00
Total	$5,311,062 10

The local indebtedness of the State on the 1st day of September, 1873, was as follows:

Net debt of counties	$ 8,125,537 27
Net debt of townships, including debts created by boards of education, other than for separate school districts	491,510 18
Net debt of cities (first and second class)	14,527,106 78
Net debt of incorporated villages	80,582 18
Net debt of school districts (special)	1,248,389 71
Total	$20,053,126 32

The amount of reimbursable debt, therefore, is—

State	$ 5,311,062 10
Local	20,053,126 32
Total	$25,244,231 42
Irreducible debt	4,070,420 96
Aggregate debts in the State,	$29,314,656 38

The local indebtedness in this statement is reckoned to September 1, 1873, and the State debt to November 15, 1873.

The balance in the State Treasury on the 15th day of November, 1872, was	$ 447,538 81
The receipts, including transfers of $1,676,149 85, for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1873, was	6,386,778 66
Total amount of funds in the Treasury for the year	$6,814,317 40
The disbursements, including transfers, during the year have been	6,694,731 08
Balance in Treasury November 15, 1873	$119,586 42
The Auditor of State estimates the receipts, including balance on hand November 15, 1873, for the current year, from all sources, at	$5,741,934 70
The disbursements at	
Revenue	$ 830,683 28
Asylum	1,832,309 52
Sinking	1,084,718 55
School	1,500,000 00
National Road	19,122 24
Total	$5,241,832 59
Leaving estimated balance in Treasury Nov. 15, 1874	$ 500,102 11

The taxes levied in 1872, collectable in 1873, were—

State taxes	$ 4,414,357 25
County and local	18,830,452 49
Delinquencies and forfeitures	481,992 93
Total	$23,810,971 97

The taxes levied in 1873, collectable in 1874, were—

State taxes	$ 3,477,859 25
County and local taxes	20,655,468 98
Delinquencies and forfeitures	345,150 75
Total	$ 20,474,439 98

It will be observed by reference to the above figures, that while the State debt has during the past year been reduced $372,484 27, the local indebtedness has increased $2,442,575 35. And yet the taxes levied for all State purposes, (exclusive of the $1,500,000 levied for support of common schools, and which goes directly back to the counties to be expended), amounts to only $3 977,859 25. This sum includes all the expenditures for building and maintaining our public institutions, the payment of interest on the State debt, the reduction of the debt, the cost of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments of the State government, and all expenses incident to the management of State affairs. On the other hand, the levy for county and local purposes (including that for common schools), amounts to $22,155,493 98. In other words, the levy for State purposes is less than one-sixth of the entire taxation, and that for county and local expenses more than five-sixths. There is certainly a great disparity between these two classes of expenditures, and I submit for the consideration of the General Assembly, whether it would not be wise to restrict, by legislative enactment, the power of minor political organizations to create debts and impose taxes. The peo-

ple naturally complain of their burdens, when the annual or semi-annual payments of tax bills are made, and but few stop to inquire or consider whether the bills are on account of local affairs, under levies made for county, city, and school district purposes, or for the State at large. I commend this subject to your attention.

Upon examination it will also be found that there is a remarkable difference between the expenses of the several counties, for the very same purposes, where there ought to be substantial agreement; all of which could possibly be remedied by legislation.

FISH CULTURE.

When fishers are out of employment, when times are hard and money scarce, the minds of men naturally turn to the consideration of matters affecting the price of subsistence—the cost of living. Certainly there is no food more healthful or more palatable than the best varieties of fish which are found in our lakes and rivers. Yet the supply has been growing less, year by year, until it can no longer be regarded as a common and cheap article of diet, but should be classed with the luxuries, which only the rich, or those in comfortable circumstances can afford. It is no longer a question whether or not it is possible to re-stock our inland waters with fish. Experiments in various parts of the country have been made on so generous a scale, that it is now certain we can repair the waste and consumption which have produced the present scarcity. And this can be done with comparatively little cost. The delicious white fish of the lakes, instead of costing ten cents per pound, as they now do when placed upon our tables, ought to be afforded for four cents at most. But to effect this there must be a more plentiful supply.

The General Assembly, at its last session, authorized the appointment of three Fish Commissioners, who were to act without compensation, but whose actual expenses while prosecuting their investigations were provided for by a small appropriation. These Commissioners were not expected to undertake the actual work of fish culture, otherwise a larger appropriation would have been made. The Board are now ready to commence re-stocking our waters, and are satisfied that an almost unlimited supply of fish can be furnished within three or four years from the time when work is entered upon in earnest. In the interest of both comfort and economy, I recommend an appriation of at least $5,000, for the purpose of erecting hatching houses on Lake Erie, in our reservoirs and rivers, and to pay the expense of propogating the most desirable kinds of fish.

RAILROADS.

Recognizing the fact that Railroads have contributed very largely to the prosperity of the State, that lines heretofore projected ought to be built, and that new routes ought to be located in order to secure the best development of our resources and the highest reward for our industries, it is undoubtedly the duty of the General Assembly to encourage legitimate Railroad enterprises. But several abuses have crept into the management of some of these corporations which ought to be corrected. It is no uncommon thing for officers of Railroad companies to associate themselves together, as the proprietors of fast freight lines, or in some other like capacity, whereby they are enabled to contract with themselves, so as to secure unwarranted profits, at the expense of the stockholders they officially represent, and of the people who transact business with the roads. Another difficulty is that these fast freight lines, not being organized under the laws of Ohio, though doing business within the limits of this State, pay no taxes whatever. When the officers of the Railroad corporations are asked to list the property, they answer that they do not own it and have nothing to do with it. It has been impossible to reach these interior organizations. One fast frieght line has heretofore owned and used four thousand cars, and all this property escaped taxation in Ohio, although operated in this State. It is worthy of consideration whether or not this evil can be reached and remedied by State or National legislation.

I am informed it is the custom for many of the railroad companies incorporated by the laws of Ohio, to keep their transfer books on Wall street, in the City of New York; the practical result of which is that when money is borrowed, on railroad stock pledged as collateral security, a transfer is made on the books to the banker or broker, who has only a remote interest in the ultimate value of the stock. Speculators and schemers then borrow or hire the proxies, on stock so held in pledge, and by voting the same, sometimes enter into transactions to the extent of millions of dollars, involving the validity of railroad securities, and affecting the financial interests of many innocent persons: A controlling influence is thus often exercised by men having no pecuniary interest at stake, to the discredit of the whole railroad system, and to the prejudice of the public welfare.

It would be well for the General Assembly to compel Ohio corporations, under heavy penalties for refusing to obey the law, to keep their transfer books, or duplicates thereof, at some office or place within the limits of the State, and the books should be closed for transfers at least ten days before the annual meeting of stockholders.

In this connection, it may not be improper to say that the subject of cheap transportation is one which is engrossing the attention of the whole country. A committee of Congress now has the matter under consideration, and it is hoped a just and satisfactory solution of this troublesome question will be reached. If Congress should fail to afford relief, it may become the duty of State Legislatures to consider what can and ought to be done.

CONVICT LABOR.

Under existing laws, the labor of convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary is not, for the most part, employed directly by the State, but it is let out to the highest bidders therefor. The contractors pay for such labor, on an average, about ninety cents per day *per capita*, and the prisoners are clothed and fed at the expense of the State. It necessarily happens that manufacturers who obtain labor at so low a rate, go into market with great advantage over all competitors less fortunate in this regard. They are enabled, it is believed at a profit, to undersell the market price. The result must inevitably be, that all kinds of business similar to those carried on in the Penitentiary are embarrassed, while the prison contractors make inordinate gains. It may be urged that the hiring of this convict labor is open to competition. Nominally, it is so; practically, it remains for many years in the same hands, and it is not fully paid. I am of opinion, after some investigation, that it would be more profitable for the State to utilize and control the labor of all the prisoners than adhere to the contract system. At all events, the prison could be so conducted as to interfere less with the legitimate pursuits of business men who pay the ordinary wages for work.

The State, looking to the interests of all its citizens, could have no inducement to sell its manufactures below the market price, for its plain duty is to encourage business everywhere, and to embarrass it as little as possible.

I hope the General Assembly will investigate this subject, and do what is deemed best for the good of the whole State.

I renew the recommendations I made last year with regard to enlarging and improving the cells of convicts in the Penitentiary. As at present constructed, they are not fit to be occupied, and are not in keeping with the humane spirit of the age. The cost of making the necessary changes would not be great, as most of the work could be done by the prisoners themselves. A decent regard for the health and reasonable comfort of these unfortunate criminals requires early attention and action on the part of the Legislature.

CRIMINAL LAW.

Another year's experience in the matter of hearing and deciding applications for pardon has confirmed me in the opinion that the law should be so modified as to leave less discretion with the courts in passing sentence for criminal offenses. It often happens that two prisoners work side by side in the Penitentiary, both sent there for precisely the same crime, one for one year and the other for ten. In such case, it is impossible to convince the convict incarcerated for the longer time that he has been fairly dealt with. And so long as he is stung with a sense of this injustice, he is not likely to reform. There is nothing approaching uniformity in the length of sentences pronounced by different judges for similar offenses.

I earnestly recommend that the criminal law be so changed as to secure more exact justice; so amended as to leave results affecting the lives and liberties of men less dependent upon the judgment, the temperament or the caprice of those who administer the law.

STATE ORDNANCE.

It may not be universally known that under an act of Congress, approved April 23d, 1808, two hundred thousand dollars is annually appropriated for the purpose of arming and equipping the militia of the United State, this sum being divided among the States and Territories according to their representation in Congress. The yearly quota of Ohio under this rule is $11,500. But during the late war large sums of money were charged against some of the States for arms and other ordnance stores issued to said States by the War Department. By reference to the report of the Adjutant General, which will be laid before you, it will be seen that Ohio stood charged on the 1st of December, 1868, with $184,773.23 in excess of her quota. The amount at this time appearing to be due, after deducting the credits allowed since December 1st, 1868, is about $127,000. As the arms and other ordnance stores now in possession of the State are inconsiderable in quantity, and of little value, it is undoubtedly true that we stand charged with stores issued to troops and used during the war, and which have been accounted for to the U. S. Government by commanding officers in the field. It may be that errors occurred in keeping the accounts, but certain it is that Ohio ought not to be charged with this large amount of money. Indeed, General A. C. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, says:

"Large sums of money were charged against some of the States for arms, etc., furnished by this department during the war, and other States, equally populous, had no charges made against them during the same period; and it seems to me highly probable that errors occurred in keeping the accounts with the States, which do great injustice to some of them; but which this Bureau has no authority to correct. The principal, if not all of the issues which were made to the States during the war, were made to them for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union, and should have been charged as arms and other stores issued to volunteers, to the United States, and not to the States."

If the apparent indebtedness here referred to is not canceled, as the Adjutant General says, it will be eleven years before any arms can be received by this State.

It would be well to authorize some agent or State officer to investigate and secure a correction of the mistakes heretofore made. Or, if congressional action is necessary, as the Chief of Ordnance seems to think, then the General Assembly should instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to secure, if possible, the required legislation.

WAR CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement will show the history and condition of war claims presented by the State of Ohio against the General Government:

Amount of claims presented prior to November 15, 1872	$3,188,966 79
Amount presented during the last fiscal year	36,216 71
Total	$3,225,183 51
Reimbursed prior to Nov. 15, 1872	$2,826,247 94
Amount collected during last fiscal year	94,174 50
	2,920,422 44
Amount outstanding	$304,761 07

Of the amount of claims now outstanding, probably not more than fifty thousand dollars will be collected unless payment shall be authorized by act of Congress, though it is believed that a large part of what is claimed, if not all, is justly due, and ought to be paid.

Our war claims have been collected at a cost of little more than one-half of one per cent., and the work has been faithfully and efficiently done.

For a more detailed statement, and for several important suggestions you are referred to the report of the Adjutant-General.

CLAIMS OF OHIO SOLDIERS.

The act of the Ohio Legislature, passed April 6, 1866, made provision for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to examine and allow such claims of Ohio citizens as they deemed just and proper, not otherwise provided for, growing out of military transactions, pricipally in the recruiting service.

This act was repealed by the last Legislature, to take effect September 1, 1872.

A few claims have been reported, amounting to about the sum of $5,000, which were not presented to said Board within the limit of the law. They are represented to be of the same character as others which were allowed and paid, the parties who presented the claims at too late a date to be acted upon by the Board not being aware of the provisions of law under which their claims might have been settled.

I do not think it desirable to revive the old commission, or to appoint a new one, but would recommend that a committee of the Legislature be appointed to examine and adjust such honest claims as ought to be paid

THE TWO PER CENT. CLAIMS.

Claims to the amount of nearly $1,300,000—about one-third of which is due to the State of Ohio—have been presented to the United States Government by the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, on account of the unpaid balance of the five per cent. granted by Congress to the several States on the sales of public lands. The House of Representatives in Congress last winter, by a vote of two to one, recognized the validity of this claim. The Senate barely defeated the measure, if I mistake not, by a single vote. A memorial has recently been addressed to Congress by the Governors of the three States interested, and we trust our efforts will be warmly seconded by the Legislatures of our respective States. It is believed that a sense of justice will induce Congress to accord to us what we maintain is fairly due.

CENTENNIAL.

It having been decided to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of our National Independence by a grand exhibition of the industry and resources of the country, it is desirable that provision for this important event be made upon a scale commensurate with the dignity of the occasion. Foreign nations are already signifying their acceptance of the invitation of our Government, while exhibitors in this and other countries are applying for necessary space. To make the Exposition such a success as shall present our young Republic to the governments of the old world in the most favorable light—such a display as shall attract the attention and command the admiration of the whole civilized world—a large amount of money will be required. In order to raise the necessary funds, and for other purposes, the Centennial Commission appeals to the patriotic impulses and generous spirit of all our people. Certainly no State in the Union has greater cause for gratitude and pride than Ohio, with her three million inhabitants and her abounding wealth. It is hoped the rich and poor alike, each according to his means, will contribute something toward carrying out the designs of the Commission. To facilitate this, Hon. A. T. Goshorn, Director General of the Centennial, a citizen of our own State, asks for the appointment of State Boards to co-operate with the National Board of Commissioners.

I would, therefore, earnestly recommend that provision be made for appointment, by my successor, of such State Board, and that an appropriation of $5,000 be made to defray the expenses thereof, including the cost of travel, postage, clerk hire, etc. I am convinced this is the least sum which will answer the purpose.

It is hoped Ohio will not be behind her sister States in the manifestation of her patriotism.

CONFEDERATE GRAVE YARD.

The Confederate cemetery at Columbus has for several years been cared for by an agent under the direction of the Governor, and the expense thereof has been paid out of the contingent fund. The ground is owned by private parties, and is not lawfully under the control of the State or of the United States. The wooden head-boards bearing the names of the dead are rapidly going to decay. In a few years it will be impossible to distinguish the different graves. It would seem proper that the United States Government should purchase this cemetery, and provide for its care and supervision. In the absence of such action, however, on the part of the United States, it is for the General Assembly of Ohio to decide what ought to be done. The subject is respectfully commended for your consideration.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

The Agricultural and Mechanical College was opened for the admission of students on the 17th of September last. Thirty students entered the institution at that time, and classes were formed in almost all of the departments of instruction. The College can therefore be said to be in successful operation.

Its courses of study seem to have been organized in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress to which it owes its origin; these provisions demanding an institution properly equipped for "the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the various pursuits and professions of life." Several of its most important professorships remain to be filled, but the trustees give assurance that appointments will be made to one or more of these departments during the present year.

The productive capital of the College now amounts to $504,000, while its farm, its buildings, apparatus and cabinets, together with the unsold lands belonging to it in some of the southern counties of the State, make an aggregate of at least $350,000 more. Such a foundation can scarcely fail to become a very important addition to the educational facilities of the State, enlarged as it certainly will be by private munificence.

There seems, therefore, just ground for congratulating the people of Ohio upon the opening of the College on so broad an educational and financial basis.

I desire specially to commend this institution to the kindly consideration of the General Assembly, and to the good will of the people. It is the school of the people; they own it, and are to profit by it; I trust they will hereafter have great reason to be proud of it. Its teachings will be thorough and comprehensive; its doors will be wide open, and the blessings wide-spread; its support ought to be generous and cheerfully accorded.

By act of the Legislature, all of the material collected by the State Geological Survey during its five years of service becomes the property of the College, to the keeping of which it is already transferred. The collections are large, and furnish a very satisfactory representation of the mineral wealth and fossil contents of the rocks of Ohio. The value of the gift would be greatly enhanced by some provision for its proper display. Suitable cases for the exhibition of so large an amount of material would probably cost $3,500. By the appropriation of such a sum the collection could be immediately utilized in an impressive and instructive display of both the economical and scientific interests of the geology of Ohio.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Two volumes of the Geological Survey—one of Geology and one of Paleontology—have been published and distributed since the adjournment of the last General Assembly. The field-work of the survey has been completed, and a large amount of material has been collected for future volumes. It was hoped that all the text would be ready for the printer at the beginning of the present year, but it has been found impossible, with the utmost industry, to finish it. Sufficient matter for two more volumes will be prepared by the 15th of February next, when the term for which the Geological Corps was appointed expires by limitation. Indeed, no appropriation has been made for expenses beyond the 1st of the present month. The plan of the survey contemplates two other volumes, in addition to those I have mentioned, one devoted to economic geology purely, and the other to zoology, botany and agriculture, etc. The work will not be complete without these two latter volumes, the material for which is now fully half prepared. A general geological map of the State should also accompany the printed volumes. To perfect the whole in a creditable manner will require two years more of time, at an expense of $10,000 a year.

I therefore recommend that an appropriation be made for the publication of two volumes immediately, and that the sum of $10,000 be added, to continue the work of the survey another year.

The value of this geological survey to the people of Ohio can hardly be overestimated. It has occupied but little time, and its cost has been much less than that of similar enterprises in other States. The work, so far as published, is everywhere highly commended; in my judgment the interests of the people require that it should be carried on to completion. It would be an unwarranted waste of time and money if material now prepared should not be utilized.

STATE LIBRARY.

The Legislature at its last session appropriated $12,000 for the purpose of making certain specified improvements in the State Library. The work has been done in a satisfactory manner, and there remains unused of the sum appropriated $2,964.85. This amount could have been judiciously expended in further improvements, but the Library Commissioners did not feel at liberty to go beyond the authority delegated to them by the General Assembly. The sky-light above the library room ought to be enlarged, the walls and ceiling should be painted, the floor carpeted, and a little inexpensive furniture added; for all of which the fund heretofore appropriated is sufficient.

I recommend that the Librarian or the Commissioners be authorized to direct the necessary changes and additions to be made.

OHIO AND MIAMI UNIVERSITIES.

The Miami University has temporarily closed its doors for want of adequate support, and the Ohio University is far from being in a prosperous condition. Unless assistance is rendered by the State to both, they will soon be obliged to suspend altogether. I renew the suggestion made in my message last year, that one of these institutions be changed to a normal school of the higher grade, and the other to a preparatory department, auxiliary to the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Or, if thought best, normal schools could be substituted for both. Unless this, or something equivaleat to this, is done, the funds heretofore donated to these Universities will be lost to the educational interests of the State. For the benefit of our common schools, we want, most of all, normal instruction; and if the Ohio and Miami Universities were devoted to this purpose, with very little help from the State, I have no doubt they would be abundantly supported.

OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Ohio is justly proud of her benevolent, reformatory and penal institutions. In no part of the world, it is believed, are the asylums, reform schools and prisons better conducted than with us. Our unfortunate, and even our criminal classes, are watched over with tender solicitude, are surrounded with healthful influences, and are furnished with the necessaries, comforts and some of the luxuries of life; they are well fed and clothed and sheltered; they are provided with mental and moral culture; their lives are rendered as contented and happy as their situation and condition will permit. Moreover, it is gratifying to know that the yearly cost per capita for maintaining the inmates of these public institutions is from forty to one hundred and fifty dollars less than in the corresponding establishments of other States east and west of us, ranking nearest to Ohio in size, wealth and population.

I commend all these charitable enterprises to the fostering care of the General Assembly, with the recommendation that the Central Lunatic Asylum and the Northern Asylum at Newburg be pressed forward to completion as quickly as possible, since our work-houses, infirmaries and jails are now filled with demented persons, who cannot be accommodated otherwise.

REPORTS.

Your attention is invited to the very full and comprehensive reports of the various State officers, heads of departments and superintendents of public institutions. They will be found to contain much valuable information and many important suggestions. You are especially referred to the request of the Secretary of State for an act defining his duties in passing upon the legality of certificates of incorporation; and also to his suggestion that contracts for paper should be awarded by the Commissioners of Public Printing, and not as now by the Secretary of State.

THOMAS CORWIN.

In a little grave-yard at Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, marked only by a bed of myrtle, reposes the dust of Thomas Corwin, the most brilliant orator, and one of the wisest statesmen whose lives grace the history of the nation. No man has held a larger place in the hearts and minds of the people, nor has anyone contributed more to the welfare of the State of Ohio than did he. His public utterances will inspire the eloquence of other men long years after all who knew him and heard him shall have passed away. The study of his life, and its grand success will cheer to redoubled effort the toiling sons of genius and poverty generations hence.

It is one of the sweet privileges of the living to honor the distinguished dead. It is especially becoming that the State which Thomas Corwin served so long and so well, should testify its appreciation of his public career by erecting an appropriate monument to commemorate his name and fame.

There are several other matters to which I had expected to call the attention of the General Assembly, but they involve the expenditure of considerable sums of money, and I do not feel at liberty, in the present condition of affairs, to suggest them.

In conclusion, permit me to express the earnest hope that your present session may be pleasant to yourselves and profitable to your constituents.

EDWARD F. NOYES, Governor.

January 5, 1874.

ANOTHER TREASURY DEFAULTER

Mr. R. H. ROWLAND, Treasurer of Richland county, has absconded with about $60,000 of the county funds. He was a Republican—such a Republican as could be elected in the Democratic county of Richland—and he loaned funds of the county to his friends, some of whom have failed. Prior to leaving, he placed collaterals in the hands of Col. DICKEY to the amount of $60,000, about $17,000 of which is pronounced worthless. The Probate Judge appointed Mr. L. J. TRACY to examine the Treasury, which revealed a deficiency of $111,412. It is believed that the fugitive took with him about $58,000. The bondsmen propose to pursue the Treasurer and to prosecute all parties implicated in the defalcation. Mr. R. has borne a good character, and was ruined because he could not say, "No" to his friends.

QUICK WORK.

On the assembling of the Legislature, the first business transacted after the organization of the House was the introduction of a resolution, by Mr. M'LAIN, of Trumbull county, Republican, requesting members of Congress to vote for the repeal of the salary law. This did not suit the Democrats, who are responsible for that law and who supported FERNANDO WOOD for Speaker of the House, and so Judge HAAG, of Henry county, moved to lay it on the table, as he wanted to insert a clause censuring President GRANT. Mr. ESHELMAN, of Wayne county, finally had the resolution referred to a special committee, Messrs. ESHELMAN, HAAG and M'LAIN, for revision, &c. They will probably make about as bad work on the salary question as did the House at Washington. We shall see.

☞ The State Board of Agriculture will meet at Columbus on Wednesday, when a proposition for the permanent location of the Fair at the Capital will be discussed. If it is proposed to put an end to the State Fair, why not kill it at once and not subject it to the lingering death which would certainly follow its permanent location in Columbus?

ALMOST A MURDER.

Two Men get into an Altercation on a Dock—One of Them Pushes the Other off.

Monday night, about ten o'clock, two men were walking along the Pennsylvania Railway Company's dock talking very earnestly. Becoming excited in their remarks, they stopped and began to argue the matter, both of them being by this time very unreasonable and unwilling to admit the statements of the other. From angry, hasty words, they came to blows and a struggle ensued, in which the larger, MAURICE LAMAREAUX, a Frenchman and a sailor, pushed his opponent off the dock into the freezing waters below. As the wretched man struck the water he uttered a shriek for help, which brought the frenzied LAMAREAUX to the full consciousness of his terrible deed. The water had scarcely closed over the head of his victim before he divested himself of his outer clothing and plunged boldly into the water. Fortunately he discovered his man almost as soon as he came to the surface. Swimming up behind him he caught him by the arm, and swam with his heavy burden towards the dock. Twice did the greatness of task overpower him, twice was this feeling overcome and still greater efforts made to reach the dock. At length, almost completely exhausted, he reached the haven. But here a terrible, unlookedfor difficulty presented itself. There was no adv ntage by which he could reach the top of the dock. By this time the intense coldness of the air and water had almost overpowered him, but with superhuman strength and exertion he swam down the river a few yards, where, to his unspeakable joy, he found a scow fastened to the docks. It did not take long to place his, by by this time, insensible burden on the scow and go for assistance. Parties were soon found who conveyed the insensible man to a neighboring house, where he was placed in bed, rubbed with warm cloths and restoratives administered. After working with him about an hour he returned to consciousness, but it was not until this morning that he was sufficiently recovered to go to his home on Locust street. LAMAREAUX did not seem to be affected by his long struggle any more than such a time would tell on any one. He was furnished with a dry suit of clothes and watched all night by the bedside of his former enemy, but now his sworn friend. As they departed, LAMAREAUX was told that if he had not jumped in after him he would certainly have drowned as he could not swim a stroke. Truly the mind of man is a wonderful thing, subject to many changes. Murder the thought one instant, the next the safety of the person, even at the cost of life.

FARMERS' REUNION.—The annual meeting of the Lucas County Agricultural Society for the purpose of electing officers and holding their customary social reunion, will be held in Toledo on Wednesday, January 21st. The place of meeting is not yet determined upon, but will be announced hereafter.

Ralph Keeler at Kenyon College.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* at Gambier, Ohio, who signs himself "E. T. T." (which are the initials of the President of Kenyon College, makes the following statement of the progress and standing of RALPH KEELER while at Kenyon, and is undoubtedly essentially correct: "Mr. Keeler was for several years a student at Kenyon, but did not complete the course. He left at the end of his junior year in 1861. The cause of his leaving was want of means. He maintained himself here, pursued his studies, kept a fair standing in his class (one of the first in English composition and rhetoric exercises), and was all the while one of the merriest of the students, while his expenses were at a figure that seems incredibly small. He paid no college fees, but at his departure he gave Mr. White, the treasurer, his promissory note for the full amount, assuring him that it would be paid some day; and it was paid in full about ten years after, when Mr. Keeler had returned from Europe and published his first book.

Mr. White proposed to the Trustees that this money should, with certain other funds, be set apart for the aid of poor students, and denominated the Ralph Keeler fund. The Trustees accepted Mr. White's advice, and the fund was established. About the same time, the faculty of Kenyon College conferred upon Mr. Keeler the honorary degree of Master of Arts, being satisfied that his subsequent studies were a full equivalent for that part of the college course which he had omitted.

When Mr. Keeler received my letter informing him of this action, he was in New Orleans. In his reply he spoke of his intended trip up the Mississippi, and after referring to the dangers of travel and the possibility of his death, he stated that it was his will that all his literary property and copyrights should be devoted to the Ralph Keeler fund. Beneath the sunshiny surface which he usually displayed, there seemed always to run a more somber under current."

Insurance.

LIFE INSURANCE AS A BUSINESS.

The business is decidedly high-toned, and one in which any person may engage conscientiously. The business accomplished with and for a friend, acquaintance, or a stranger, does him great good, and in time is sure to be appreciated. As a source of income, without the necessity of having or hazarding capital, we know of nothing equal to the life insurance agency. This is true as respects both those who seek permanent, regular employment, and those who desire to find some means of increasing income by the occupation of a portion of their leisure. As a business, to be entered upon and prosecuted energetically by itself, none is so easily undertaken, none so easily carried on, none is so immediately and permanently profitable. As a leisure-hour occupation, nothing so promptly nor so pleasantly secures as liberal remuneration. This has been the experience of every active, earnest person who has tried to prove it true; and no one willing to work need borrow trouble as to the result of labor expended in this direction. Success is certain here just in proportion as one makes wise use of his talent, his time, his position, his influence, and his opportunities. We have said capital is not required; no more is special culture, or high social rank, or extended acquaintance. Whatever you may happen to have of all these, will naturally assist in the prosecution of your plans, but those men have generally been most successful in life insurance who were compelled to depend upon their tongues and their feet, as they began their work. Now, we repeat to those who are casting about for the means whereby to live and support their families, the life insurance agency offers itself as sure to fulfil all expectations, which are based upon and backed by honest, practical common sense. It will do more than any other business can promise, without the intervention of capital, experience, or culture.

The Union Central Life Insurance Company is one of the most successful life insurance companies in the country, of its age, and among the leading ones of the West, and fully entitled to the confidence of the public. Those who desire an agency for the above named Company, will do well to address N. W. HARRIS, the Secretary of the Company, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

A question may be queer, but the one who asks it is always the querist.

A colored preacher, in translating to his hearers the sentence, "The harvest is over, the season is ended, and thy soul is not saved," put in, "De corn has been cribbed dere ain't any more work, and the debbil is still foolin' wid dis community."

"Pause, hare, my friend as you pass by:
As you now are, so once was I,
As I now am, so you must be;
Therefore prepare to follow me."

It is said that once an irreverent wag appended to this inscription the following rejoinder:

"To follow you I'm not content,
Until I know which way you went."

—RAPID SALE.—The immense sale of that well known medicine, Kress Fever Tonic, is simply astonishing. In this city alone, during six months' advertising, one firm, Harrison & Holman, sold over 18 dozen bottles and fully warranted every bottle, and out of all that number only three bottles were returned. Sell goods upon their merits, and as in this case, they are bound to win.—*Davenport Gazette.*

Foolishly spent, money paid for children's shoes not protected by SILVER TIPS. Two weeks is about the time it takes a smart, active child to ventilate the toe of a shoe. SILVER TIPS the only preventative.

—KEARNEY'S BUCHU is the only pure and unadulterated preparation prepared by a prominent, reliable and scientific physician of thirty years' practice. A single trial will convince the most skeptical of its superiority in speedy and reliable cures of dropsy, diabetes, Bright's disease and all affections of the kidneys in both sexes. The greatest tonic and diuretic of the age. Be sure and get Kearney's Extract Buchu, pleasant and agreeable in taste, and efficacious in its curative qualities. Depot 104 Duane street, New York. Send for pamphlet.

—A Tooth for a Tooth.—

that is to say an artificial tooth for a real one, is not a good exchange. Therefore, keep your natural teeth unimpaired, and in order to do so use that famous preservative tooth-wash, Sozodont. It is a wholesome botanical preparation, unrivalled as an anti-putrescent and antagonist of decomposition and decay.

Nothing welds things together like Spalding's Glue.

The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, sprain, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals.

Children cry for Castoria—pleasant to take—a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels.

AN IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION.

DR. TUTT'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and are adapted to young and old, and may be taken at any time without restraint of occupation, change of living or diet. They produce neither nausea or griping.

$20 per day. 1000 Agents wanted. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$15.00 Shot-Gun!

A Double-barrel Gun, warranted genuine twist barrels and a good shooter, or no sale, with Flask, Pouch and Wad-cutter, sent to any address for $15 C. O. D., with privilege to examine before taking. Address P. POWELL & SON, Gun Dealers, 238 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio

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MARRIAGE GUIDE. A PRIVATE COUNSELLOR TO THE MARRIED or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries, in producing offspring, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be understood and read, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. BUTTS DISPENSARY, 13 North 6th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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Illustrated with chaste engravings, explaining the incidents in marriage, their nature cause and cure. Late Professional discoveries in the science of reproduction are fully explained. In middle or old age, from whatever cause, or the disease or indiscretion of youth, the Science of Life, or self preservation, is the best medical work ever published. Large envelope for $1 cts., by Dr. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo. Longest established and most successful specialist in this city. Consultation free. Cases and special diseases. Call or send for circular.

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Save your money and make your own clothing on the

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Which can be purchased by making a small payment down, and the balance payable in from one to two years. For sale at

707 Broadway, New York City
1309 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
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185 Canal St., New Orleans, La.
610 North 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.
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And all other Cities in the United States.

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CLARKE'S NEW METHOD PIANO-FORTE. HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED. Teaches practical piano playing and theoretical music thoroughly. Clarke's New Method for the Piano-Forte carries a pupil by easy gradations to a highly practical results. Sent by Mail, Price, $5.75. LEE & WALKER, Philadelphia.

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Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural Monthlies, and is published at

75 CENTS PER YEAR.

Address, LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio

INCOPORATED 1850.

Twenty-Fourth Annual Report
OF THE
UNITED STATES
Life Insurance Company
IN THE
City of New York,
JANUARY 1, 1874,
Office, 261, 262 & 263, Broadway,
CORNER WARREN ST.

Amount of net cash assets, Jan. 1, 1873		$3,301,999 44
Receipts.		
From premiums	$1,448,654 92	
From interest	271,104 52	1,719,759 44
		$5,021,759 88
Disbursements.		
Taxes	$1,564 12	
Reinsurance	24,879 93	
Adjustment of losses to actual values	30,881 24	
Dividends, and payments to policy holders	$317,879 55	
Claims by death	24,959 67	
Endowment claims	2,110 00	
Surrendered policies	158,633 73	
Surrendered additions to policies	73,354 92	757,347 37
		$4,264,412 51
Expenses.		
Commissions	$185,484 81	
Advertising, printing, &c	43,861 71	
Medical fees	11,258 67	
Salaries	18,658 23	
Rent and all other expenses	18,956 38	288,219 80
		$3,976,192 71
Assets.		
Cash in bank and Trust Co.	$179,126 44	
Cash in Company's office	381 83	
Bonds and mortgages	2,764,340 92	
New York City and County securities	168,430 00	
Brooklyn securities	201,100 00	
Loans on policies actually in force	224,891 66	
U. S. bonds	79,035 88	
Temporary loans on U. S. bonds, &c	121,450 00	
Agents' balances secured	15,617 58	
Net deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums	107,102 43	
Net premiums in course of collection	34,993 66	
Interest secured	43,719 20	4,061,188 60
		$8,037,381 31
Liabilities.		
Reinsurance reserve, 4 per ct. actuaries	$3,943,787 00	
Dividend additions, 4 per ct. actuaries	203,541 00	
Claims in course of settlement	112,733 00	
Premiums due in 1874 and future years, paid in advance	13,542 27	
Reserve on policies lapsed and liable for surrender and restoration	13,770 00	4,287,373 27
Surplus as regards policy holders, 4 per cent basis		$3,750,008 04

From the undivided Four per cent. Reserve Surplus a Dividend will be paid, available on the settlement of the next annual premium after March 4, 1874 to each participant's policy proportioned to his contribution to such surplus.

Estimated by the New York State standard of valuation and that recommended by the Insurance Convention, the surplus of the Company would be increased $285,000, making a total surplus of $917,440.46, or equaling by that standard.

	Policies.	Insurance.
In force Jan. 1, 1873	18,102	$32,771,178
In force Dec. 31, 1873	19,183	34,943,316

OFFICERS:

JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
CHARLES F. PEASE, Secretary.
C. P. FRALEIGH, Assistant Secretary.
WM. D. WHITING, Actuary.
NICHOLAS DE GROOT, Cashier.
ALBERT H. BUCK, M. D., Medical Examiner.

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Now is the time to use it, as it has all the material to make the Winter Singing School attractive and useful in the highest degree. By

L. O. EMERSON.

System for Beginners
ON THE
PIANOFORTE.
By MASON & HOADLEY

One cannot help liking this thorough, systematic method, the work of men eminent in the profession, and who have the important qualification of being experienced teachers. Remember that the first months or years are, if there is any distinction, the most important ones. That is the time to lay a foundation. "A work well begun is half done." Price, $2.00. All books sent, post paid, on receipt of retail price.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.
711 Broadway,
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

SEND 25 cents to MASON & WARE, Cleveland, O., for a copy and the 11 numbers.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. B. ADVES, 78 Nassau St., New York.

TAXES FOR 1873.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN S. KOUNTZ, Treasurer of Lucas County, Ohio, do hereby give notice, that the Rates of Taxation in the several Towns, Townships and City, of each Hundred Dollars Valuation of Property on Tax Duplicate of said County, for the year 1873, are expressed in Cents in the annexed Table of Rates.

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS —OR— TOWNS, &C.	State Taxes.				Taxes Lev'd by Co. Com'rs exc. Road.								Rates Levied by City & Twp. Authorities Except Road.										Total for all purposes.
	Sinking Fund	General Rev. Fund	Asylum Fund	Total State	Ordinary Fund	Bridge Fund	Infirmary Fund	Asylum Fund	Building Fund	Ditch & Exp. Fund	Total Co. Rate	Road, Co. & Twp.	Town & Poor ex. Rd	School	Special School	Cemetery	Corporation	Library	In t on R R Bonds	In t on S F for w'r'k	Total City & Twp. Except Road	
	Cts	Cts	Cts	Cts	Cts	Cts	Cts	Cts	Cts	Cts	Cts	Cts	Cts	Cts	Cts	Cts	Cts	Cts	Cts	Cts	Cts	Cts
Adams	8	6	11	10	25	19	10	5	3	1	5	2	45	3	50	18						68	151
Manhattan	8	6	11	10	35	19	10	5	3	1	5	2	45	6	6	70	20					96	182
Monclova	8	6	11	10	35	19	10	5	3	1	5	2	45	11	5	51		10				46	13
Oregon	8	6	11	10	35	19	10	5	3	1	5	2	45	11	5	51						102	283
Providence	8	6	11	10	35	19	10	5	3	1	5	2	45	11	15	37	140					42	133
Richfield	8	6	11	10	35	19	10	5	3	1	5	2	45	11	12	80						22	110
Spencer	8	6	11	10	35	19	10	5	3	1	5	2	45	11	8	7	15					60	151
Spring field	8	6	11	10	35	19	10	5	3	1	5	2	45	11	9	51						60	151
Swanton	8	6	11	10	35	19	10	5	3	1	5	2	45	11	10	50						58	149
Sylvania Township	8	6	11	10	35	19	10	5	3	1	5	2	45	11	5	50		2				266	349
" Village	8	6	11	10	35	19	10	5	3	1	5	2	45	1	5	70	163		30			30	121
Washington	8	6	11	10	35	19	10	5	3	1	5	2	45	11	5	45						56	147
Waterville	8	6	11	10	35	18	10	5	3	1	5	2	45	11	6	50						76	167
" District 2	8	6	11	10	35	16	10	5	3	1	5	2	45	11	6	70						130	221
White House Corp	8	6	11	10	35	19	10	5	3	1	5	2	45	11	6	70			54			70	161
Waynesfield District 1	8	6	11	10	35	19	10	5	3	1	5	2	45	11	10	60						320	321
" " 2	8	6	11	10	35	19	10	5	3	1	5	2	45	11	10	50	170					124	215
Maumee District 1	8	6	11	10	35	19	10	5	3	1	5	2	45	11		60			64			284	375
" " 2	8	6	11	10	35	19	10	5	3	1	5	2	45	11		50	170		64			265	349
Port Lawrence	8	6	11	10	35	19	10	5	3	1	5	2	45	1		70		151	2	30	5		

Each person charged with Taxes for the year 1873, on the Tax Duplicate of Lucas County, may, at his option, pay the full amount of said Taxes on or before the **20TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT**, or half thereof on or before **DECEMBER 20TH, 1873**, and the remaining half thereof on or before the **20TH DAY OF JUNE 1874**.

A PENALTY OF FIVE PER CENT. is imposed by law on all Taxes assessed on Personal Property, if not paid at those dates;

Also, a PENALTY OF TWENTY PER CENT. on all Taxes assessed on Real Estate if not paid by the time specified.

JOHN S. KOUNTZ,
TREASURER OF LUCAS COUNTY

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Toledo, Ohio, November 7th, 1873.

Farmers Take Notice!

I WILL sell for **CASH**, for the **NEXT THIRTY DAYS**, my entire Stock of Shovels & Forks, Rakes, Corn Knives, Double Shovel Plows, Two and Three Horse Plows, Harrows, Baskets, Step Ladders, Iron and Terra Cotta Vases, Rustic Work, Barley Forks, &c., &c., at **20 PER CENT. LESS THAN REGULAR LIST PRICES.**

☞ Remember this sacrifice will only continue for 30 days.

A. B. TABER,

Toledo Seed and Farm Implement Warehouse, 140, 142, 144 Superior street, Toledo, O

J. R. B. RANSOM,

(Successors to L. E. Mulford,)
DEALER IN
FINE DRUGS, FANCY GOODS!
Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Surgical Instruments, &c.

☞ Compounding of Prescriptions carefully done. 28 Summit St. corner Perry, Toledo

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73 Madison Street, - - - TOLEDO, O.
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
For Wrought Iron Pipe, Boiler Tubes, H. B. Smith & Co.'s Patent Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, Knowles' Steam Pumps and Halliday's Patent Wind-Mills.
Dealers in
Gas Fixtures, Gas and Steam Fittings, and all kinds of Plumbers' Material. We make a specialty of Steam Heating Public and Private Buildings. Particular attention given to jobbing of all kinds.

New Photograph Gallery.
NO. 47 & 49 SUMMIT STREET,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

W. E. McKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Hakelier, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

Important to Builders and Lumbermen.

WALNUT, Butternut, Cherry, Ash, Whitewood, Oak, Sycamore, &c., &c., kept constantly on hand ready for immediate use, dryed by Beach's High Pressure Steam Process.

All grades and thickness of Walnut, Newell's Bannisters, Flooring, Panels, Wainscoting, Coffin Setts, one inch to twelve inch plank; Ash and Oak Flooring and Door Sills, and Red Oak Finishing Lumber.

We are Agents for The United States Lumber Seasoning Company, using Beach's High Pressure Steam Seasoning Process.

☞ Lumbermen and Manufacturers will do well to examine this process, as it is superior to all others in drying wood thoroughly, requiring less expense and time than by any other method.

A. ANDREWS, JR., & CO.,
No. 12 Ottawa St., Toledo

NOTICE.

PIER, Block, Building, Flux, and Limestone, at Marble Head, Ottawa Co., Ohio.—A large assortment of first-class Building Stone, Limestone, &c., &c., will be ready for shipment as soon as navigation is open, and take the liberty to direct the attention of stone dealers, builders and lime manufacturers of the City of Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland and other Lake Ports, to the fact that in consequence of my long experience in the quarry business, and facilities on hand, I am enabled to fill any order which may be entrusted to my care. I avail myself of this opportunity of offering my Building and Limestone Material also my services to my customers of Toledo, and other Lake Ports, and to the public in general. Orders may be addressed to the Quarry, and hope, by a fair treatment, to gain a liberal share of your patronage. I subscribe, most respectfully, &c., J. ROESLING, Possessor of Marble Head Quarry, Ottawa County, Ohio.
dec6 ALW

WANTED—By the New England Copying Company, 500 agents to canvass every town and county in the United States. We pay a good commission; a small capital only is required to start. For full particulars address LEACH & MORGAN, Managers, No. 21 Summit street, Toledo, O.

☞ The Association of Colleges of Ohio, an organization composed of the Presidents and professors of the Colleges of the State, recently met at Westerville, Franklin county. The next meeting will be held at Gamber, Knox county. The following are the officers for the coming year:

President—President Eli T. Tappan, of Kenyon.

Vice-President—President W. D. Godman, of Baldwin.

Corresponding Secretary—Prof. Gultner, of Otterbein.

Recording Secretary—Prof. Garst, of Otterbein.

Treasurer—Prof. J. B. Weston, of Antioch.

Executive Committee—President H. A. Thompson, Otterbein; President H. H. George, of Geneva; President W. H. Scott, of Ohio.

☞ There are twenty-four legislative offices to be filled, and the reports from Columbus indicate that there will be about twenty-four candidates for each office. The Democrats are not backward when there are crumbs to be picked up.

☞ The Defiance *Express* has passed into the hands of EUGENE H. HAMMOND. It has been enlarged and improved, and is in every respect a good county paper. We hope it may succeed in redeeming Defiance county.

MOVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK.

Comparative Exhibit of the Number of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Horses Handled at the Lake Shore Stock Yards During 1872 and 1873—Large Increase.

The rapid growth of the live stock carrying trade of the leading lines of railways has been one among the many marvels of the West. The immense stock product of the great prairies instead of as formerly reaching distant markets in immense droves by slow and exhausting stages, now almost entirely seeks the easier, speedier, and frequently cheaper medium of the railways. Toledo, as the natural outlet of the immense section of country, makes a very creditable showing in this direction, the number of stock handled at the East Toledo stock yards, during the year just closed being 1,075,222 head, an increase of 62,840 head of cattle, 209,276 head of hogs, 8,581 sheep, 7,834 horses over the preceding year of 1872. In addition to the amount given above 6,073 cars, containing 273,285 head of stock passed through without being unloaded in 1873, and 5,981 cars of 269,145 head in 1872, making a grand total passing over this one road alone of 1,348,507 head in 1873, and 1,055,730 head in 1872. L. D. VOAK, agent of the Lake Shore Road at East Toledo, furnishes us with the following comparative exhibit of the amount of stock handled monthly for the year of 1872 and 1873:

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CARS OF STOCK HANDLED AT TOLEDO STOCK YARDS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Month.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sh'ep.	H'rs's.	Total
January	961	179	25	24	1,149
February	1,188	181	41	68	1,417
March	1,509	235	45	83	1,872
April	1,675	286	33	84	2,157
May	1,884	388	27	95	2,514
June	1,647	280	31	66	2,024
July	1,169	524	13	46	1,753
August	1,169	464	39	49	1,652
September	1,214	655	40	52	1,991
October	775	981	49	32	1,837
November	678	484	33	12	1,207
December	940	653	20	27	1,640
Total	14,619	5,859	385	637	21,760
No. head	205,763	520,734	69,921	10,227	788,585

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CARS STOCK HANDLED AT TOLEDO STOCK YARDS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

Month	Cattle.	Hogs.	She'p.	H'rs's.	Total
January	1,356	256	40	55	1,468
February	1,223	166	42	99	1,530
March	1,498	192	44	216	1,950
April	1,591	257	15	152	2,015
May	1,711	714	45	167	2,637
June	1,934	698	22	44	2,697
July	1,451	634	12	74	2,169
August	1,612	799	28	59	2,480
September	1,143	751	28	62	1,984
October	1,054	1,061	28	28	2,171
November	664	1,055	53	16	1,788
December	145	832	52	10	1,039
Total	15,864	7,616	405	799	24,045
No. head	268,543	710,010	78,502	18,167	1,075,222
Increase of '73 over '72	62,840	209,276	8,581	7,834	288,637

Messrs. I. P. SQUIRES & Co., of Chicago, during the year, shipped through the city enroute East, 4,446 cars of hogs, 2,492 cars of which were unloaded and cared for at the stock yards, while 1,954 cars passed through without stopping. The aggregate shipments of hogs mentioned, amounted to 381,487 head.

☞ At Washington C. H., this State, the women are after the saloon keepers with moral and religious suasion. A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* on the first inst., says:

A procession embracing one hundred and fifty ladies formed at the Presbyterian Church this morning and marched to the different saloons and held prayer-meetings. Whenever admission was refused them, they would gather around the saloon entrance and sing a hymn or two. Many liquor dealers shipped their entire stock to Cincinnati.

An Old Navigator Gone.

The Detroit *Post* of the 1st inst. makes the following mention of the death of Captain ORVILLE WILCOX, a prominent citizen of that place:

"Capt. Orville Wilcox, of the ship chandlery firm of Wilcox, Mayes & Hoffner, than whom few men were better known along the chain of lakes, died in this city on Tuesday, the 30th ult. Capt. Wilcox was born in Henderson, Jefferson county, New York, June 22d, 1816, thus being at the date of his death aged 57 years, 6 months and 8 days. While an infant his parents removed to that part of the town of Lyme, known as the peninsula, on the shore of one of the beautiful bays with which the lower portion of Lake Ontario abounds.

While quite a young man he chose the profession of a sailor, and was early promoted to the highest position in the profession, which he long held to the satisfaction of his employers, and with the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, especially his subordinates. Capt. Wilcox first established himself in business in Detroit in the spring of 1855 as a ship chandler and grocer, and also as a coal merchant, under the firm name of Wilcox, Luff & Fuller, and continued as the senior partner of the firm until its dissolution in September, 1857, when he formed a connection with the late E. Trowbridge, under the name of Trowbridge, Wilcox & Co., and continued in that relation until the death of Mr. Trowbridge last spring. At the time of his death he was the senior member of the firm of Wilcox, Mayes & Hoffner, the successors of Trowbridge, Wilcox & Co.

In all the relations of life Capt. Wilcox was distinguished by persevering and indomitable industry, and a character for integrity and honest dealing that was unimpeachable. He was a kind husband and father, a prominent member of Grace Church, liberal almost to a fault, genial and friendly to all. To know him was to love him: to deal with him was to respect him; to lose him, is an irreperable loss." Captain Wilcox, was the brother of Mrs. Samuel S. Reed, Minot J. and Leonard Wilcox, and was well and favorably known to many in our city.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS.—Deputy Collector GEO. R. TOURTELLOTTE, furnishes us the following statement of the Internal Revenue collections for the month of December just closed, and for each month during 1873:

Collections from Spirits	$ 22,530 88
" " Tobacco	55,204 86
" " Fermented Liquors	3,741 27
" " Banks and Bankers	2,128 66
Total collections for December	83,605 67
" " " November	65,852 34
" " " October	74,848 92
" " " September	64,726 07
" " " August	66,757 31
" " " July	89,086 16
" " " June	81,864 46
" " " May	111,754 24
" " " April	77,105 41
" " " March	86,659 21
" " " February	87,091 26
" " " January	99,785 28
Total collections for the year	$999,191 63

☞ Hon. GEO. L. CONVERSE, of Columbus, has been chosen Speaker of the House. He is a Bourbon of the Bourbons, and fitly represents the party in power at the Capitol.

Mark Twain on Woman.

Mark Twain, the well known humorist, replied to the toast of the ladies at the festival of the Scottish Corporation of London, December 1. In doing so he said: I am proud, indeed, of the distinction of being chosen to respond to this especial toast, to "The Ladies," or to woman, if you please, for that is the preferable term, perhaps; it is certainly the older, and therefore the more entitled to reverence. [Laughter.] I have noticed that the Bible, with that plain blunt honesty which is such a conspicuous characteristic of the Scriptures, is always particular to never refer to even the illustrious mother of mankind herself as a "lady," but speaks of her as a woman. (Laughter.) It is odd, but you will find it so. I am peculiarly proud of this honor, because I think that the toast to woman is one which, by rights, and by every rule of gallantry, should take precedence of all others—of the army, of the navy, and even of royalty itself, perhaps, though the latter is not necessary in this day and in this land, for the reason that, tacitly, you do drink a broad general health to all good women when you drink the health of the Queen of England and the Princess of Wales. (Loud cheers.) I have in mind a poem just now, which is familiar to you all, familiar to everybody. And what an inspiration that was (and how instantly the present toast recalls the verses to all our minds) when the most noble, the most gracious, the purest, the sweetest of all poets, says:

Woman. O, woman!——or——
Wom——

—(laughter)—however, you remember the lines; and you remember how feelingly, how daintily, how almost imperceptibly the verses raise up before you, feature by feature, the ideal of a true and perfect woman; and how, as you contemplate the finished marvel, your homage grows into worship of the intellect that could create so fair a thing out of mere breath, mere words. And you call to mind now as I speak how the poet, with stern fidelity to the history of all humanity, delivers this beautiful child of his heart and his brain over to the trials and the sorrows that must come to all sooner or later that abide in the earth; and how the pathetic story culminates in that apostrophe—so wild, so regretful, so full of mournful retrospection. The lines run thus:

Alas!—alas!—a—alas!
——Alas!——a——alas!

—and so on. [Laughter.] I do not remember the rest; but, taken altogether, it seems to me that the poem is the noblest tribute to woman that human genius has ever brought forth—[laughter]—and I feel that if I were to talk hours I could not do my great theme completer or more graceful justice than I have now done in simply quoting that poet's matchless words. [Renewed laughter.] The phases of the womanly nature are infinite in their variety. Take any type of woman, and you shall find in it something to respect, something to admire, something to love. And you shall find the whole joining you heart and hand. Who was more patriotic than Joan of Arc? Who was braver? Who has given us a grander instance of self-sacrificing devotion? Ah, you remember, you remember well what a throb of pain, what a great tidal wave of grief swept over us all when Joan of Arc fell at Waterloo. [Much laughter.] Who does not sorrow for the loss of Sappho, the sweet singer of Israel? Who among us does not miss the gentle ministrations, the softening influences, the humble piety of Lucretia Borgia? [Laughter.] Who can join in the heartless libel that says woman is extravagant in dress when he can look back and call to mind our simple and lowly mother Eve, arrayed in her modification of the Highland costume? [Roars of laughter.] Sir, women have been soldiers, women have been painters, women have been poets. As long as language lives the name of Cleopatra will live. And not because she conquered George III., [laughter] but because she wrote those divine lines,—

Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so.

[More laughter.] The story of the world is adorned with the names of illustrious ones of our own sex—some of them sons of St. Andrew, too—Scott, Bruce, Burns, the warrior Wallace, Ben. Nevis [laughter], the gifted Ben. Lomond, and the great new Scotchman, Ben. Disraeli. [Great laughter.] Out of the great plains of history, tower the whole mountain ranges of sublime women—the Queen of Sheba, Josephine, Semiramis, Sairey Gamp; the list is endless [laughter]—but I will not call the mighty roll; the names rise up in your own memories at the mere suggestion, luminous with the glory of deeds that cannot die, hallowed by the loving worship of the good and the true of all epochs and all climes. [Cheers.] Suffice it for our pride and our honor that we in our day have added to it such names as those of Grace Darling and Florence Nightingale. [Cheers.] Woman is all that she should be—gentle, patient, long suffering, trustful, unselfish, full of generous impulses. It is her blessed mission to comfort the sorrowing, plead for the erring, encourage the faint of purpose, succor the distressed, uplift the fallen, befriend the friendless—in a word, afford the healing of her sympathies at a home in her heart for all the bruised and persecuted children of misfortune that knock at its hospital door. [Cheers.] And when I say God bless her, there is none among us, who has known the ennobling affection of a wife or the steadfast devotion of a mother, but in his heart will say, Amen! [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Proof enough. In a Minnesota town a spiritualistic lecturer, seeing a lady in mourning about to leave the hall, called her back to inform her that the spirit of her husband was present. The lady had no doubt on the subject, as her husband was quietly waiting for her at the door.

The smallest women look hopefully to hymen.

Popular Science.

The Manufacture of Earthenware.

The potter's art has long furnished Great Britain and other European countries with most important branches of commerce. It was first introduced into England by two foreigners, at a place called Bradawoods, which is now Longport, situated about two miles from Burslem, Staffordshire. These two men commenced in a small way and kept themselves very secluded. The ware which they made was of quality very inferior to that of the present day; the business was only in its infancy, and the only mode of glazing the ware was by simply throwing salt into the saggars or vessels in which the crockery was baked. It was reserved for the famous and ever noted Josiah Wedgewood to be the pioneer in introducing new glazes and bodies, and to improve and bring to perfection the manufacture of earthenware. This was during the commencement of the eighteenth century. He it was who laid the foundation of the famous Staffordshire potteries, which now extend some ten or twelve miles in length and two or three miles in width. The district contains the towns of Tunstall, Burslem, Longport, Dalehall, Hanley, Stoke upon Trent, Fenton and Longton. The potteries are right amidst the clays that are used in the manufacture. The same clays are also found in abundance in Derbyshire, which is the next county, but the most important and valuable clay is found in Cornwall. It is called china clay, and is purely white. This clay is not found anywhere else in the United Kingdom. Another valuable acquisition to the potteries is the valuable coal beds which abound in North Staffordshire, and furnish very important material in the manufacture of earthenware.

The clay is generally weathered for one or two years before being used, that is, it is exposed to the effects of the atmosphere, to make it of a better color and more pliable. After which, certain quantities of each kind are weighed out, put in large vats, and worked together until they are thoroughly mixed, and become of the consistency of thick milk. Other ingredients are then mixed with these clays. They are china clay, felspar, and a few other materials to give body and consistence to the ware. After the whole has been ground and mixed up together, it is put in a large press (a new invention which has been patented;) and by means of heat, the materials become more solid, are pressed into large blocks, and are ready to be used. An earthenware manufactory is arranged in such a manner that each branch is kept separate to itself.

In making a water pitcher, for instance, the body of the pitcher is made in two equal parts, and the handle is made separately. The presser, as he is called, takes sufficient clay for the molds he is going to use; the mold is made of plaster of Paris. When both halves of the mold are filled, he puts them together, and straps them tightly; he then finishes the inside of the pitcher, by smoothing it by means of a wet sponge, to fill up the seams. He then takes off the strap, and places the mold with its contents in a small room which is kept at a high temperature. This is done to harden the clay, and evaporate the water. After being in a few hours, the clay appears white; and the mold is taken out and opened. The pitcher is then finished off and the handle is put on. This being done, it is ready for what is called the biscuit oven, where it undergoes its first baking. A similar process is gone through in making dishes, plates, cups, and saucers, and other articles, except that the molds are of different shape. The ovens, or kilns as they are called, are built of brick and are of a conical shape, something like a sugar loaf.

After the ware is finished, it is placed in what are called saggars, vessels made of clay, and baked before using; sand is sprinkled on these saggars and around the ware to prevent the whole from sticking together. When placed in the oven it is exposed to a very severe heat for 48 hours; the fires are then allowed to go down and the ware to cool gradually. The oven and the ware are still very warm; and the men employed to take the pottery from the oven have to wear flannel over their hands and bodies to protect themselves from being scorched. They cannot remain many minutes at a time in the oven. The ware is then carried to what is called the biscuit warehouse, where it is sorted over by women and girls. In this state it is called biscuit and is of a porous nature. The position of fireman of the biscuit oven is a very important post, and requires a man of experience and skill. If the ware be not fired or baked up to a certain point it is very apt to craze, a phrase used among manufacturers to indicate that it is liable to have those small cracks upon it which are sometimes seen upon earthenware or crockery. After being sorted over it is prepared to go through a second firing.

The printing is done upon the biscuit ware before it receives the glaze. But figured earthenware has been largely superseded in this country by what is called white granite or white ironstone china, which is clear white. It looks much cleaner than the printed goods, and is much more easily matched. The ware, having been examined in the biscuit warehouse, is then taken to the dipping house. The dipping is a noxious process, owing to the white lead that is used in the glaze, in which the articles are dipped. The glaze is composed of borax, lead, flint, soda and other materials, which are ground together in a liquid state and put in large tubs, into which the ware is plunged and afterwards put on racks to dry. After this process, the ware is ready for the glost oven, to give it the finishing touch. It is placed in saggars, the same as in the biscuit oven, some round and some oval, according to the size and description of the ware; but instead of sand being put in, the flat pieces, such as dishes, plates, saucers, etc., are kept separate by what are called cockspurs, small three pointed articles, made of clay and put between the wares. One may often see the marks of these cockspurs on the back of the ware. The time of firing the ware in the glost oven is twenty-four hours, just half the time used in the biscuit oven. When the ware is drawn out of the glost oven, it is taken to the glost warehouse, where it is sorted over, and all the chipped, cracked or damaged ware is put on one side. The good ware is packed in crates or casks by experienced packers, and shipped to its destination.

The importation of earthenware to the United States has been gradually increasing for many years. There were a few manufactories established in this country previous to the late war, and since its close many more have started and are doing a large business.

The duty upon earthenware is 40 per cent. *ad valorem*; the freights are also high; and during the past year, the price of earthenware has been raised some 25 per cent. in Staffordshire, owing to the high price of coal, labor and materials, which have increased very much during the past two years. From these causes the importation has been much less than in former years, and thus has been the means of giving more employment to the manufacturers on this side. There is no doubt but that all the materials used in the manufacture of both earthenware and china can be found in the United States; although many of our manufacturers are importing the china clay they use from Cornwall, at a great expense. This clay can be superseded by one which is found in large quantities in Alabama, and is being introduced generally. Missouri abounds with all the materials that are used in the manufacture of earthenware, and also is well supplied with extensive coal beds. There are also large earthenware manufactories at Trenton, N. J., East Liverpool and Cincinnati, Ohio, Goddes, New York, and St. Louis, Mo.

Considerable improvements have been made in the bodies and glazes of the ware during the past two years, and there are indications that this valuable business is firmly established in this country. Many gentlemen once connected with the manufacture of this class of ware in the Staffordshire potteries are now superintending works on this side, and there are several manufactories to be erected at different points during the coming year.—*Scientific American.*

What we Make of Mother-of-Pearl.

Our paper-knives are made of it; our prettiest table-knives have their handles cut from it; it inlays our writing-desks and dressing-cases, and is used in a thousand ways for the ornamentation of fine furniture. It is the hard, silvery internal layer of several kinds of shells, especially oysters; the large varieties of which in the Indian Seas secrete this coat of sufficient thickness to render the shells an object for manufacture. The genus of shell-fish known as *Pantadina* furnishes the finest pearls as well as mother-of-pearl. It is found on the coast of Ceylon, near Ormus, in the Persian gulf, at Cape Comorin, and some of the Australian seas. The dealers in pearl shells consider the Chinese variety from Manilla to be the best; they are fine, large, and very brilliant, with yellow edges. A variety of these shells sawn in thin plates make translucent lights for windows in the city of Manilla. The ashes extend the whole length of the room, and the lights are about four inches square. Glass is not generally available on account of the prevalence of earthquakes, and the houses of the governor and the bishop are the only ones lighted with glass. Common varieties of pearl shell come from Bombay and Valparaiso—from the latter place with jet-black edges.

The beautiful dark-green pearl shells, called ear-shells or sea-ears, are more concave than the others, and have small holes round the margin. They are the coverlags of the haliotis, which occurs in the Californian, South African, and East Indian seas.

The beautiful tints of mother-of-pearl depend on its structure; the surface being covered with a multitude of minute grooves which decompose the reflected light. Sir David Brewster, who was the first to explain these chromatic effects, discovered, on examining the surface of mother-of-pearl with a microscope, a grooved structure like the delicate skin at the top of an infant's finger, or like the section of the annual growths of wood as seen on a dressed plank of fir. These may sometimes be seen with the naked eye, but they are often so minute that 3,000 of them are contained in an inch. It is remarkable that these iridescent hues can be communicated to other surfaces as a seal imparts its impression to wax. The colors may be best seen by taking an impression of the mother-of-pearl in black wax; but a solution of gum arabic or isinglass when allowed to indurate upon its surface, takes a most perfect impression from it, and exhibits all the communicable colors in the finest manner when seen either by reflection or transmission. By placing the isinglass between two finely polished surfaces of mother-of-pearl, which, when seen by single lights, such as that of a candle or by an aperture in the window, will shine with the brightest hues.

It is in consequence of this lamellar structure that pearl shells admit of being split into lamina for the handles of knives, for "counters," and for inlaying. Splitting, however, is liable to spoil the shell, and therefore it is avoided as much as possible. The different parts of the shell are selected as nearly as possible to suit the required purposes, and the excess of thickness is got rid of at the grindstone. In preparing the rough pearl shell, the square and angular pieces are cut out with the ordinary brass back saw; and the circular pieces, such as those for buttons, with the annular or crown saw fixed upon a lathe-mandrel. The pieces are next ground flat upon a wet grindstone, the edge of which is turned with a number of grooves, the ridges of which are less liable to be clogged than the entire surface, and consequently grind more quickly. The pieces are finished on the first flat side of the stone, and then are ready for inlaying, engraving, polishing, etc. The finishing and polishing are mainly done with pumice stone and water, then with rotton stone and oil, and lastly with dry rotton stone by means of a buff wheel and hand-polisher.

Preservation and Transportation of Fresh Meat.

Mr. T. S Mort, of Sidney, New South Wales, has for several years been experimenting with a view to the discovery of some cheap and effective means of applying cold to the preservation of perishable forms of food, both while in store and transit; and in a recent letter to the London *Times*, from that country, it is stated that his efforts have at last been crowned with complete success. As applied to meats, the process consists in freezing the carcasses of animals on the spot where they are slaughtered, by means of a mixture, the composition of which is not stated. The frozen meat is then transported in suitable trucks to the coast, and there stored in enormous refrigerators kept cold by a similar freezing mixture. For transportation by sea, the frozen carcasses are placed on board ships provided with apparatus for keeping up the necessary degree of cold. By this means the meat is frozen from the time the animal is frozen until its flesh reaches the consumer, and without the use of ice at any stage of the operation. The great feature of the process is stated to be its economy, which makes it possible to put Australian meat in the English market so that it can be sold at a decidedly lower price than the home product.—*Galaxy.*

Look to Your Stoves.

The noxious effects of carbonic acid and carbonic oxide gas were recently illustrated, in an alarming manner, at Oakland, Pa., at a school near the Susquehanna depot. The school had been in session about two hours in the morning, when, to the astonishment of the teacher, one of her smaller pupils fell to the floor, apparently in a swoon; very soon three or four others were in a similar condition; then the number quickly increased to a dozen, all thrown down and unconscious. The teacher, greatly alarmed, dismissed the school, but only a portion of the scholars were able to move from their seats. The windows and doors were thrown open, and assistance summoned. The teacher, with the aid of older scholars, dragged out the unconscious ones. A physician came; and after long effort, all were restored to consciousness and recovered, except a few, who are still suffering.

It appeared, on examination, that the smoke pipe had been jammed too far into the chimney, causing a stoppage of the draft of the stove, throwing all the deadly gases of combustion into the school room. The escape of the children as well as they did is matter for congratulation.

The gases of combustion, chiefly carbonic oxide and carbonic acid, are when taken into the lungs in comparatively small quantities, dangerous to life. One one hundredth part of carbonic oxide gas in a given volume of air renders such air noxious.

Carbonic acid gas is not quite so bad. It may be taken into the stomach without injury. Soda water, as everybody knows, is water charged with carbonic acid gas. But when the gas is taken into the lungs, even in small quantities, its effects are injurious. One of the great causes of ill-health is the accumulation and breathing of the deadly carbonic acid gas in the dwellings and apartments in which people live. Too little attention is paid to ventilation. Every one hundred volumes of air discharged from the lungs contain four volumes of carbonic acid gas. Now if air containing one two hundredth part of the gas is breathed, headache and languor are soon produced. Air that has been once breathed is therefore highly dangerous. The average amount of the gas thrown out by every person is seven cubic feet per hour. A single six foot gas light in a room gives off as much carbonic acid gas as a person in breathing.—*Scientific American.*

Miscellaneous.

WHO KNOWS?

BY A. BOY.

Who knows the feelings that throb in the breast
Of the youth with but one suit of clothes?
Who knows the hours of pain and unrest
Which that suffering youth undergoes?

Who knows how he feels when his coat sleeves grow small,
And his elbows begin to appear?
Who knows how he pins and patches them all.
And drops 'mid his work a sad tear?

Who knows how he worries his suffering mother
For means with which to buy a new suit?
Who knows how he worries his father and brother,
And uncles and sisters and cousins to boot?

THE DEVIL-FISH.

Something More About Him—A Little Devil Captured.

Correspondence of the Toronto Globe.

A piece of rare good fortune has fallen in my way, in connection with this extraordinary fish. In my last letter, I gave your readers an account of an interview which two of our fishermen had with a monstrous specimen of the race, in Conception Bay, and of the amputation of two of its arms. Yesterday a fisherman from Logic Bay called on me and informed me that he had captured a devil fish in a net. On examination I found that his statement was correct, and that, though the dimensions of this specimen are small compared with the monster of Conception Bay, it is by no means "to be sneezed at," and is much larger than Victor Hugo's celebrated devil-fish. I am now the possessor of a complete specimen of this remarkable cuttle-fish; and, judging from the articles which have recently appeared on the subject in the Scientific American, there is no other specimen on this side of the Atlantic. It took four stout fishermen to kill it; and they were at length compelled to cut off its head in order to accomplish their object. Had it not been entangled in a herring net, so that its huge arms were not available, as it could get no hold by its suckers, the men would have had no chance of capturing it. I have just been examining and measuring my prize, and certainly it is one of the most extraordinary and horrible creatures ever drawn from the great deep. The entire length of the body is about nine feet, and about five feet in girth at the thickest part. The beak is small—not much larger than a man's fist—and shaped exactly like that of a parrot. Round the head eight arms extend, two of them being long tentacles, twenty-two feet in length, ribbon-like strips, not more than two inches in circumference, and armed at the extremities with rows of suckers having teethed edges. The remaining six are powerful arms, each six feet in length, and at the junction with the body almost as thick as a man's thigh. They taper to a fine point, and are entirely covered with large suckers, having denticulated edges, diminishing in size toward the extremities, where they are not larger than a split pea. Clasped in those six clammy arms, with some 300 suckers acting at one moment, and their sharp edges sinking into the flesh, and seeming to drink the blood, how powerless and hapless a victim would at once become! The suckers stand out prominently from the surface of the arm, to which each is attached by a stout ligature. How the creature can work these long tentacles, which are but a strip of cartilage, darting them with almost lightning speed, is inconceivable. It seems to me that they must be used as cables to anchor itself to the rocks, or to the bottom of the sea, where the water is shallow, and thus give it "purchase" in grasping its prey. Possibly, too, they may be used as organs of locomotion in moving forward along the bottom of the sea, or for the purpose of grasping more distant objects, and drawing them within the reach of the shorter and stouter arms. The long arms of this specimen are very much thinner, and not within ten feet of being as long as the arm brought in by the fishermen of Portugal Cove, which must have belonged to a very much larger cattle. Altog

Farm, Garden and House.

Winter Feed for Milch Cows.

Alexander Hyde, in the New York *Times*, says that milk contains all the elements which go to build up the animal frame—bones, muscles, hair, everything—but it is not good economy to feed the milch cow as you would the growing calf or the fatting ox. The calf wants something that will furnish bones and muscle without an extra supply of fat. Turnips and hay answer this purpose better than oil-cake and corn-meal. If beef is the object of feeding, there is nothing better than corn, as it is a highly carbonaceous kind of food, and puts on fat more economically than any other kind of grain. But milk, though a highly nutritious kind of food, is greatly diluted with water, containing eighty-eight per cent. as it comes from the cow, and an indefinite amount as it comes to city consumers. Milk is, therefore, best made from succulent food, and watering the food of the cow is a legitimate mode of watering the milk.

In the summer, when the cow is grazing, the food is composed of ninety per cent. or more of water, and the most abundant flow of milk is obtained in June, when the grass is most succulent. As the herbage dries up in July and August, the quantity of milk diminishes, though the quality improves. After the autumn rains the flow increases, but seldom, even with the best grazing, does it reach the amount given in June. At no season is the cow content with the amount of water found in her grass. Even in June she visits the brook or spring several times in the day, if it is easy of access; but let no farmer suppose that watering the cow frequently in winter will compensate for the loss of succulent food at this period. Water is very good, absolutely essential, indeed, at all seasons, but it is not a perfect substitute for the elaborated juices of plants.

Probably the food which comes nearest to June grass for the production of milk is June cut hay, or the after math, cut before the frost has robbed it of its virtues. Grass cut with all the juices in free circulation, does not lose them if properly cured. Exposed to alternate rains, dews, winds and sunshine, the essence is lost pretty effectually; but if cured just right, water only escapes, and the aroma and nutrition remain. For a steady diet to milch cows, we have never found anything superior to rowen hay. We like it even better than the early cut first crop. It is finer, more succulent, and gives a greater flow of milk. Cows eat it voraciously, going at it after having been foddered with first crop for a time, with all the eagerness with which they go for grass, when first let out upon the pastures in the spring.

But cows, like all other animals, man included, like a little variety. No matter how good the hay may be, a foddering of it, three times a day for two hundred days, becomes an old story. Fortunately there is no necessity for confining cows to hay, good though it may be. Grain is about as cheap as hay, ton for ton, and for a little bran and meal mixed the cows will show their gratitude, not by words, but by looks, and still more emphatically in the milk-pail. We say bran and meal mixed, for cornmeal is too oily, and consequently, too heating to be fed to milch cows. It produces rich milk for a time, but it drives the machine too fast. Garget and other inflammatory diseases are apt to follow its use, and the cow fed heavily on meal seldom lasts till old age. Bran greatly promotes the secretion of milk, and furnishes an excrement also rich in saline matter, but bran-fed cows are apt to run down in flesh. There is not adipose matter enough in bran to keep up the vital warmth and rounded proportions of the animal. Mix meal and bran in equal quantities, by weight, not bulk, and wet it well with tepid water, and the quality and quantity of milk will be increased and the health of the animal maintained. These consequences will still more certainly result if once a day the cow is fed with a peck of turnips or some other roots. All roots are succulent food, antiseptic in their tendency, and they make a variety which the animal justly appreciates. If we wish our cows to give a good flow of milk in the winter and to keep this up till they are 10 or 12 years old, we must give them their daily rations of roots. If only one cow is kept, then the slops of the house can be substituted for grain and roots. These slops contain more or less farinaceous and vegetable matter, and when once cows are accustomed to eating them, they thrive wonderfully, and pay large milk dividends. Some of the best milch cows we have ever known were slop fed. Irishmen are very apt to feed their cows in this way, and they often induce a milking habit in their family cow which gives her a great name and a great price, but if bought by some one who does not know the secret, she is apt to disappoint the expectations of the buyer.

There is no animal that pays better for judicious and liberal feeding than the cow, and there is no necessity for her going dry during our long winter. With warm stabling and the right kind of food in sufficient quantity, she can be made to pay as well in winter as in summer. There is a little more expense in the winter feeding, but the milk is intrinsically better, and sells for a higher price.

Falling Leaves.

Many persons think that when the leaves turn red and yellow in the fall it is because they have been killed by the frost. But a little observation will show that this is not the case, and that the autumns when the leaves are most beautiful are those in which the frost is the latest. This has been notably the case this year. Up to the 9th of October, we had not had the slightest frost. All the most tender budding plants were still flourishing in the open air, yet the maples with crowns of gold, crimson, and green were beautiful, and even the horse chestnuts, whose leaves are generally killed by the early frosts, are trying to vie with their more brilliant neighbors.

A severe frost kills the leaves at once, and they soon fall, brown and withered. To be brilliant, they must ripen naturally, and our hot September and October middays must have probably much to do with it, as in England, where the falls are apt to be damp and cloudy, the leaves are not so bright, and American artists, who strive to paint our maples and dogwoods as they see them, are unjustly accused of over coloring.

The leaves fall because they are ripe and have performed the service that was allotted to them. The leaf is the laboratory of the plant, and in it are performed most of the operations essential to its growth. It takes the crude materials gathered by the roots, refines them, rejecting all that is not essential to the plant, and out of the remainder constructs the highly complex bodies that are found in other parts of the plant. These rejected parts consist mainly of earthy matter that was in solution in the water taken up by the roots, and it is deposited in the cells of the leaf. This is known by the fact that the leaf contains far more ash than any other part of the plant. In some plants the ash of the leaf amounts to over 20 per cent, while that of the wood rarely exceeds two or three. When the cells become completely clogged up with this matter, the leaf can no longer perform its functions, and so ripens and falls off. Provision has already been made for this separation. If the foot-stalks of most leaves be examined, it will be found that a kind of joint exists near the body of the plant, even when the leaf is quite young; as it grows older this joint becomes more marked, and finally when it is ripe a gentle breeze will shake it off, and no wound is left, nothing but the scar; the wound has healed even before it was made. The same is also true of fruits, which by botanists are regarded as nothing but developed leaves; a joint may generally be found in the stem, at which it separates readily. This is very marked in the grape; it is situated at a little swelling that is to be found on the stem. A slight bend will separate the stem at this point, while it takes a strong pull to sever it above or below. Even on the evergreen trees, which apparently never shed their leaves, the leaves exist at the most but two or three years, when they are replaced by new ones, the old falling away as they become unfit for active duty; but the leaves in this case being shed mostly in the spring, we do not miss them.

Fattening Animals Gradually.

Every farmer who makes the feeding of animals an important part of his business ought to know that their unremitting growth is the only true and successful way of treating them. This is the course which the most successful pork raisers pursue in feeding their hogs regularly and fully, through winter and summer, till they are sufficiently fat in the autumn. Many intelligent persons are accustomed to suppose that poor animals may, in a short time, be changed into fat ones by stuffing them with rich food. The more food they can make them take in a day or week the quicker they suppose they will become fat and fit for the market. But this is a false opinion, as experiments clearly show. The overfeeding is always wasteful, for after all the animals gain but little fat, and the owners begin to think that the fattening of them for market is an unprofitable business. An owner may withhold the proper quantity of food from his hogs and cattle, and even half starve them for months; and then may change his mode of treating them, and glut them with excessive food, and thus hope rapidly to put them into a fat condition; but the attempt will prove abortive, as the growth of the animals from the earliest period of their existence, and their increasing in fat and flesh must continue on without interruption, till they are marketable. Careful observations prove that the profits of raising and fattening cattle and hogs are realized only when they are regularly fed from day to day, with neither too scant or too heavy feeding.

Some object to this mode of treating their animals. They wish to finish the fattening process in two or three months and think it is too expensive to continue it for two or three years. This would be the case if their way of feeding was the correct one; but it is not for heavy feeding is not requisite to keep up the continued growing condition of the animals.

We have in mind an observing farmer living in Central New York, who carefully weighed every animal he was fattening every week. To a fine steer he gave daily four quarts of barley meal, and he found the increase in its weight to be ten pounds per week. He then tried the experiment of giving eight quarts a day, and he found that the weekly increase of weight was less than when four quarts were given. Twelve quarts were now given daily, and at the end of two weeks there was no gain of flesh. These facts teach all persons who feed domestic animals that there is such a thing as feeding their stock so largely or heavily that the profits will be less than if the stock were to receive smaller allowances. When a portion of the feed passes away without having been digested, it is a reliable indication that food is not consumed as profitably as it should be.—*Exchange.*

Save the Best for Breeding.

It is the worst possible policy to kill all the best and handsomest fowls, and save only the mean and scraggy ones to breed from. This is precisely the way to run out your stock; for like tends to breed like, and the result is, that by continually taking away the best birds, and using the eggs of the poorest, your flock will grow poorer and poorer every succeeding year.

It would seem as though this was too plain to be insisted upon, but in fact, "line upon line" is needed. It is the crying want of the poultry upon the farms the country through—this careful and intelligent selection of the best for breeding.

Nothing is lost by a little self denial to start with. The extra pound or two of poultry flesh that you leave on its legs, instead of sending it to the market, is as good seed, and will bring forth ten-fold and twenty-fold in your future broods. Save your best stock for breeding.

Miscellaneous.

How Paris is Painted.

"C. C. F." writes to the Baltimore *American* that it would astonish American house painters if they could witness the manner in which the painters of Paris climb over the fronts of the six and seven-story houses and paint them from roof to door sill without the use of ladder, scaffold or any other wooden contrivance, either for themselves or their paint pots. One man, without assistance of any kind, can paint the entire front of one of these tall houses in two or three days. Directly opposite our quarters a six-story building, fronting about eighty feet, is undergoing a complete renovation, and the painting of the entire walls has been accomplished by two youths apparently not over nineteen years of age. They are each provided a rope about an inch in diameter, extending from the apex of the roof to the pavement, on which knots one foot apart are made throughout the entire length. By means of an apparatus with straps, clamps and hooks, to which is appended a board on which they sit, and stirrups to rest the feet in, which are strapped to their legs, they move up and down the rope with rapidity and ease.—They move the clamps from knot to knot, and without changing the position of the rope, are enabled to paint about six feet on either side of them. Their smaller brushes are stuck in little loops appended to the seat, and the paint-pot is suspended by a smaller rope, on which it is fastened by a spring of some kind, and is raised or lowered as they may desire it. Long practice has given them great agility, and they seem to move up and down and pirouette and oscillate along the front with a great deal more ease than if they were on the ladders. They use brushes for most of their painting nearly double the size of those used in America, and make rapid progress with the work. House painting in Paris is a very extensive business, as a periodical renovation of the houses is rendered imperative by law, no one being allowed to disfigure a neighborhood by presenting stained and disfigured walls. The houses all being built of a soft, cream-colored sandstone, many of the fine structures instead of being painted are re-dressed by the stone cutter, and come out, after going through the process of scraping, and scrubbing, as it fresh from the quarry. In alluding to the amount of work these lads perform in a day, it should be understood that they commence work at six o'clock in the morning and stop at seven in the evening, twelve hours being a day's work for the mechanics of Paris.

Mrs. Carrington, of Hartford, has unexpectedly found herself the possessor of real estate in Chicago worth $200,000.

BAZAINE.

How the Marshal Acted and What He Said at the Time the Verdict was Announced.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* thus refers to Marshal BAZAINE'S conduct when his condemnation was announced:

When the judgement of a court-martial is rendered, the accused is not present. The prosecutor takes it to him privately, accompanied by a file of soldiers, and reads it to him. George Lachaud had hurried to the Marshal to announce the fact, and he read at once upon the young man's face what the verdict was. In a few moments the tramp of soldiers was heard, and the Marshal calmly descended the stairs to meet the prosecutor. The judgement was read to him. "Is that all?" he asked, and on being told that it was, he said to Gen. Pourcet: "It is my life that you want; take it at once. Let me be shot immediately." Gen. Pourcet shook his head energetically, but the Marshal left him before he could master his agitation enough to frame a reply. On rejoining his friends the Marshal said: "I presume that my Judges acted conscientiously, as I have always done. If they think that my life can be useful to the army, they are right in taking it. My only fear would be having my own conscience against me, and it reproaches me for nothing—nothing. With that feeling one is always strong." He then said that he had but one favor to ask, and the Officer of the Guard said that he would grant it if he could. "Oh! it is a very simple favor," said Bazaine, "I only ask that my son (a boy of eight years) may remain with me the entire day." This was granted, all the more readily as it was feard that, hearing he was not to be shot, the Marshal might take his own life. "After this," he had said more than once, "I have lived long enough." One of his friends pronounced the name of Gambetta, who has triumphed completely, and who has been rehabilitated by this verdict, and said that the Marshal ought to hate that man.

"Hate him!" replied Bazaine. "Do you hate a child who tries to bite you? You pull his ears and that is all. M. Gambetta is nothing but a *grand enfant*. To sum up everything, I am yet in debt to him. He called me a traitor once; but for more than three months I was his 'Brave Bazaine,' his 'Glorious Bazaine,' a 'Hero,' a 'Demi-God.' You see that I am yet in his debt."

He shrugged his shoulders, with a smile, and continued: "You see, my dear friend, the clear moral of this process; it is that in our times there is more profit and less danger in the profession of advocate than in that of a Marshal of France." A few moments later Bazaine went away with his little boy. Since the Revolution only two French Marshals have been condemned to death—Ney, by a Bourbon, and Bazaine, by an Orleans.

The First Step.

Forty years ago in one of the academies near Boston, a number of girls went along with a set of their schoolboy friends in the entire preparation for Harvard University. The girls knew mathematics and Greek as well as the boys did, and formed a plan of going to the University with them. We cannot say whether the plan grew out of a keen zest for knowledge or out of unwillingness to break off the very pleasant companionship; probably from both. The girls did not think there could be much objection to admitting them to the University; they thought the reason there were no girls at the universities was that none had wanted to go, or had been fitted to go. They proposed to live at home, so that there could be no difficulty on the score of college residence. However, as their proposition was a new one it occurred to them that a little diplomacy might be required in presenting it, so they deputed the most prudent of the party to do the talking, and imposed strict silence upon the youngest and most impulsive one, from whom we have the story. The girl called upon old President Quincy, told him what they had done in their studies, that they had passed the examination with the boys, and wished to be admitted to the university. President Quincy listened to their story, and evinced so much admiration for their work and aims, that they at first felt sure of success. But he seemed slow in coming to the point. He talked of the newness and difficulties of the scheme, and proposed other opportunities of study for them, till at length the youngest one, forgetting in her impatience her promise to keep silent, said; "Well, President Quincy, you feel sure the trustees will let us come, don't you?" "Oh, by no means," was the reply, "this is a place only for men." The girl of sixteen burst into tears, and exclaimed with vehemence, "I wish I could annihilate the women, and let the men have everything to themselves." This, so far as we know, was the first effort made by women to get into an American university, but the incident was too trifling to make any impression, and we narrate it only as marking the beginning of the demand for university advantages for women.—*Westminster Review for October.*

Fighting the Ashantees in the Bush.

A correspondent of the London *News* writes of a recent battle between the forces under command of General Garnett Wolseley and the Ashantees, from which we extract the following:

Bang, bang, bang, roll after roll of smoke, and all get into the strangest, most weird, and most confused of things—a bush-fight with invisible enemies. Our good Houssas (Mohammedans), bold as men need be, are wild also. They fancy that they see in every a bush a foe. No sooner than they thus see or imagine him befo re them than with a wild shriek, "Pah, Ashantee!" and glaring eye, up goes the Snider, and that latest product of civilization in these most uncivilized lands is made to pour volley after volley high into the air. Nothing wilder, nothing more ungovernable by mortal man, nothing more impossible to describe, than the while army now became can be conceived. The Houssa interpreter was shot in the first few moments. Hardly any communication was possible between the officers and them, or but by a stick sharply brought down before them, at times upon their knuckles when their zeal for the employment of the weapon had reached the point of indifference to the object aimed at. Who shall say all the risks that were run that day by officers or men from friendly shots in that all-concealing bush? Whatever danger there may have been from shots from the foe was at least magnified in seeming tenfold by the incessant firing of the Houssas. It was impossible to judge whether the Ashantees had been driven back or not, but at length, at all events, it was evident that they had yielded somewhat.

When at length Captain Brackenbury and Captain Charteris were able, on the cessation of the rocket fire, to enter the village of Essman, no one was in it but a little child, afterward taken care of by one of the officers. It was 8.30 in the morning. A cordon of sentries was thrown round, and the weary force bivouacked and ate such food as they had in a field outside the village, where some little shade could be obtained from surrounding bushes fifteen feet or more high. The village had been set on fire. The flashes and explosions of the powder, stored in almost every house, and the blazing of the ruin, created a light and heat that were perceptible even under the blazing sun. Nothing had been removed by the Ashantees, in the firm belief that it would be impossible for white men to reach it. The heat was now becoming every moment more intense, terrible as it had been throughout all these operations. Scarcely had it commenced when parties of Ashantees again made their presence in the bush felt by flinging the enemy. They were, however, immediately driven back, and silver, afterward the march was only delayed for a short time in a village ruined in the native war of 1870. When again it was resumed, it may be judged with what relief all passed along a pathway shaded over by overarching branches which partly broke the intense severity of the sun. After a march without incident, the beach was reached at Amquana. The village had been found deserted but the stores of powder and rum had not been removed, and the whole was soon blazing, spurting, cracking, and sending off bursts of deep black smoke, which were, like those of Essaman, visible for miles along the coast.

The $40,600 Cow.

[From the Spirit of the Times.]

The short-horn cow, Eighth Duchess of Geneva, that was purchased at the late New York Mills sale by Mr. R. Pavin Davies, of Gloucestershire, England, at the enormous price of $40,100, has again changed hands and will remain in America, a part and parcel of the herd of Colonel Lewis G. Morris, of Fordham, New York. It seems that Mr. Davies' agent, being unaccustomed to our currency, in the excitement of the sale, became confused as to the relative value of dollars and pounds sterling, and bid far beyond his authorized limit. On his return to England his principal wrote to Mr. Campbell, requesting him to dispose of the cow for his account on as favorable terms as possible. Upon hearing of this, Colonel Morris at once offered the price that Lord Skelmersdale paid for his prominent purchase, $40,600, which was accepted. In addition to this cow, we learn from Colonel Morris that he has purchased Thirteenth Duchess of Thorndale, Twelfth Maid of Oxford, Third Countess of Oxford, and several other females of prominent breeding that were disposed of at the New York Mills sale; also that he as purchased the old bull, Beau of Oxford, from Mr. Ezra Cornell. These make a strong combination, and add prominence to the Scarsdale herd.

The Wife.

Only let a woman be sure she is precious to her husband—not useful, not valuable, not convenient simply, but lovely and beloved; let her be the recipient of his polite and hearty attentions; let her feel that her cares and love are noticed, appreciated and returned; her opinion asked, her approval sought, and her judgment respected in matters of which she is cognizant; in short, let her only be loved, honored and cherished, in fulfillment of the marriage vow, and she will be to her husband, her children and society, a well-spring of happiness. She will bear pain and toil and anxiety, for her husband's love to her is a tower and a fortress. Shielded and sheltered therein, any adversity will have lost its sting. She may suffer, but sympathy will dull the edge of sorrow. A house with love in it—and by love I mean love expressed in words and deeds, for I have not one spark of faith in love that never crops out—it is to a house as a person to a machine—one is life, the other mechanism—the unloved woman may have bread just as light, a house just as tidy as the other, but the latter has a spring of beauty about her, a penetrating and pervading brightness to which the former is an entire stranger. The deep happiness of her heart shines out in her face. She gleams over. It is airy, graceful and warm, and welcoming with her presence, she is full of devices and plots and sweet surprises for her husband and family. She has never done with the romance and poetry of life. She herself is a lyric poem, setting herself to all pure and gracious melodies. Humble household ways and duties have for her a golden significance. The prize makes the calling high, and the end sanctifies the means.—*Eclectic Review.*

TOM BENTON'S FAMILY.

A Son-in-Law Imprisoned The Wife in Poverty Another Daughter Teaching School.

"Baron Boileau, who was sentenced to imprisonment by a French Court for his connection with the Memphis and El Paso Railroad affair, is confined in the Conciergerie. Mme. Boileau is at Boulogne. She and her six children live through the generosity of their friends." To many people of Missouri (says the St. Louis *Dispatch*) this brief paragraph will convey more than a passing interest. Nine or ten years ago Baron Boileau was the French Consul at New York City, trusted and respected by the Government, and popular and accomplished in his intercourse with the people of America. He married, while Consul at New York, Susan, daughter of Colonel Thomas H. Benton. The marriage was a most happy one. Baron Boileau was afterward appointed Minister to Ecuador, and it was while performing the functions of his office in that locality that he was recalled and discarded by the French authorities. During his stay in New York he had become involved in railroad schemes, and had been induced in an evil hour to recommend, in his capacity as an official agent of the Government, the negotiation of the Memphis & El Paso Railroad bonds. In this he violated the plain law of his country. Rigid in all such matters, the French Government carried out the law to its utmost and imprisoned him. Fremont is a brother-in-law of the Baron, and the same Court which tried him, found his connection guilty also and sentenced the General to serve a term of years. He made good his escape from France, however, and in the absence of any thing like an extradition treaty will probably keep it good. There was once a period in the affairs of Missouri when Colonel Benton was its political autocrat. Troubles not a few have come to those whom he nurtured and loved. Mrs. Fremont is the wife of a man who has been declared a felon, because of a speculation which has ruined his brother-in-law, bankrupted his family, and consigned his wife and children to charity. Another daughter, Mrs. Wm. Cary Jones, now a widow, residing in San Francisco, California, has felt most terribly the misfortunes of life, and though not enduring all the privations of extreme poverty, is supporting herself and children on the small wages paid to her as a teacher in the public schools.

EDUCATED FEET.

What Can Be Done With the Toes—About Feet in General—Shoes.

It is astonishing to what uses the feet and toes could be put, if necessity arose for a full development of their powers. There is a way of educating the foot, as well as the hand or the eye—and there is no telling what an educated foot can be made to do. In the time of Alexander, the Indians were taught to draw their bows with their feet, as well as with their hands, and this is done at the present time by Rock Veddahs of Ceylon. And nearly all savage tribes can turn their toes, not only to good but to bad account, like the aborigines of Australia, who, while they are cunningly diverting your attention with their hands, are busily engaged in committing robberies with their toes, with which they pick up articles as an elephant would with his trunk. So also the Hindoo makes his toes work at the loom, and weaves with them with almost as much dexterity as with his fingers. The Chinese carpenter will hold the piece of wood he is planing by his foot, like a parrot, and will work a grindstone with his feet. The Banaka tribe, who are the most famous canoe-men on the West African coast, will impel their light canoes, (weighing from eight to ten pounds) with great velocity over the waves, and at the same time will use the foot to bail out the water; and when they would rest their arms, one leg is thrown out on either side of the canoe, and it is propelled with the feet almost as fast as with a paddle. Monsieur Ducornet, who died some years ago, was born without hands, and was brought up as an artist, and actually exhibited at the Louvre pictures painted by his feet. The feet of Thomas Roberts, the armless huntsman to Sir George Barlow, were made to perform the duties of his hands. Also William Kinstone, who, with his toes, wrote out his account, shaved and dressed himself, saddled and bridled his horse, threw sledge-hammers, and fought a battle, in which he came off victorious.

Many exquisites of both sexes claim admiration for their pedal extremities, but it is the boots and shoes which cover them which we are called on to admire. Their feet, if bared, would present a very great divergence from the classical idea of beauty. The firmly planted foot, neither too large nor too small, but justly proportioned to the height and weight it sustains, the smooth surface and regularly curved lines, the distinctness of the divisions, and the perfect formation of each toe, with its well marked separateness, and its gradation of size and regularity of detail to the very tip of the nail, are now to be seen only in art. In Greek nature they were found, or the ancient sandal, which left the foot unfettered, gave freedom to the development of its natural grace and proportions. The modern boot or shoe, with the prevalent notion that everything must be sacrificed to smallness, has squeezed the foot into a knotty and irregular lump, where the distorted toes are so imbedded in the mass, and mutilated by the pressure that it is impossible to pick them out in the individuality and completeness of their original forms. As our climate forbids the sandal, and renders the shoe necessary, care should be taken to adapt it as perfectly as possible to the natural conformation of the foot. It should be long and wide enough to admit a free play of the toes; the space between the heel and toe should be firm, and of a curve the same height as the natural arch of the foot, while no part of the artificial covering should be so binding as to prevent the free action of the muscles, and the circulation of the blood. The French foot is meagre, narrow and long; the Spanish is small and elegantly curved—thanks to its Moorish blood corresponding with the Castilian pride—"high in the instep." The Arab foot is proverbial for its high arch; "a stream can run under the hollow of it." The foot of the Scotch is large and thick; that of the Irish flat and square; the English short and fleshy. The American foot is apt to be disproportionately small. A foot for both beauty and speed, should be arched, fairly rounded, and its length proportioned to the height of the person. The ankle—especially of women—should be round and firm, and not too small.

Our New Minister to Spain.

The appointment of General Caleb Cushing to be the successor of General Sickles as Minister to Spain, continues to excite comment concerning the character of the instructions he will receive from the Department of State after the confirmation of the nomination by the Senate. Although usage is opposed to an open declaration of the line of diplomacy to be pursued, it can be stated with truth tha one of the subjects to which Mr. Cushing will give his attention will be the policy of political and administrative reform in Cuba as the best means calculated to restore peace to that Island and promote its prosperity, and among those reforms is included the abolition of slavery in the Antilles. These views have respectfully been enforced, both in the President's annual messages and the official correspondence of Secretary Fish, and which have been often communicated to the Spanish Cabinet. It will be recollected that several years ago our Government tendered its good offices to Spain, in the hope of Cuban pacification, but which were respectfully declined on the basis suggested. It is not improbable that a similar tender will again be made by the new Minister, as the administration will resort to every proper expedient for the purpose of restoring peace, and of protecting American interests in Cuba and adjacent waters, and there can be no doubt that an effort will be made to conclude a new commercial treaty with Spain, of friendship, limits and navagation.

The following is the telegraphic correspondence between Secretary Fish and ex-Minister Sickles, regarding the resignation of the latter:

MADRID, Dec. 6, 1873.

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington:

It is published semi-officially that the government disapproves of my conduct in the case of the Virginius. If, in the opinion of the President, my resignation would facilitate a satisfactory termination of that question, or be otherwise advantageous to the public interests, such resignation may be considered as hereby respectfully tendered.

SICKLES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1873.

Sickles, Minister to Madrid:

The alleged publication of a disapproval of your conduct is entirely unauthorized. No dissatisfaction has been expressed or intimated, and it is deemed important that you remain. Your resignation at this time would not be accepted, as it would interfere with the prospects of an accommodation.

FISH.

MADRID, Dec. 16.—I respectfully request that my telegram of the 6th inst., tendering my resignation, and your reply of the same date, may now be published.

"SICKLES."

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Your tender of resignation was only hypothetical, and your telegram referred to alleged publications unknown here, attributing dissatisfaction, which had not been expressed. Under these circumstances publication is not deemed necessary, and cannot be authorized.

"FISH."

MADRID, Dec. 20.—I respectfully renew the tender of my resignation which I trust may be accepted now, without interfering with the prospects of an accommodation.

"SICKLES."

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Your resignation will be accepted. Letters of recall, with instructions, will be forwarded by mail.

"FISH."

☞ WENDELL PHILLIPS recently gave expression to the following views on the currency question:

God forbid that we should ever return to that delusion of specie payments; I do not think that the American people will ever wander back to those Egyptian flesh pots. It is a delusion long since dispelled by the practical experience of the world. We have the best currency in the world now, and I don't believe the utmost effort of any minority will ever bring us back to the old channel. I hope it never will. I look forward to a currency double in volume, resting only on the credit of the Government—supposing—with no check and balance of commodity, wheat or gold, to disturb the natural relation of its volume.

The *Journal of Applied Chemistry* states that Safranin is now often employed to impart to silk a rose-red color. If a few particles of the pure dye are placed in a porcelain dish, and one or two drops of concentrated sulphuric acid allowed to fall upon it, and stirred with a glass rod, a most beautiful blue color is produced. On adding a drop or two of water it changes to a beautiful emerald green. By alternately adding a drop of acid or of water, nearly all the colors of the rainbow may be produced.

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TANITE

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

The reference of the Spanish affidavits and other papers by the President to the Attorney General was known only to those present and to Secretary Fish, the matter having been kept perfectly secret until the opinion of the Attorney General was delivered to the last named gentleman on the day of its date, namely, the 17th inst. The first intimation of such information was furnished the press four days later, and the full text was explained the next day from the Department of Justice.

The Department of State has received a telegram from the Consul at Hong Kong, announcing that the King of Portugal has by proclamation prohibited the Coolie trade at Macao, and closed the barracoons.

The receipts from Internal Revenue in December were $8,012 982, and increase of more than $500,000 over November.—Total since the beginning of the fiscal year, $47,826,474.

The Secretary of the Treasury speaks more hopefully than heretofore of the condition of the National Treasury, and expresses the belief that with a continual increase in the amount, and a large reduction in the public expenditures, the necessity for additional taxation may be lessened.

The President and Mrs. Grant held the usual New Year's reception Jan. 1st, aided by the Cabinet officers and their wives. After the reception of the foreign representatives and home officials in the usual order, the veterans of 1812 were received, and at 2 P. M. the doors were thrown open to the general public.

No official information has been received confirmatory of the report from Madrid respecting the indemnity to be demanded by the Spanish Government in the case of the Virginius, nor is it probable that any such demand will be presented. If at any future time a bill of damages should be presented, payment would, there is good ground for stating, be refused, on the principle established by the Geneva Tribunal, in the disallowance of interest on consequential damages.

An appropriation by Congress of nearly $2,000,000 gold, will be required in satisfaction of the claims by the late United States and British Commission.

The United States steamship Franklin, reported lost, has arrived at Key West.

Payments made by the Treasury by warrants during December, 1873. On account: official and miscellaneous, $6,217,654; on account of War Department, $4,063,614; on account of Navy Department, $4,133,055; on account of Interior Department, Indians, and pensions, $4,753,903; total, $19,768,226; The above does not include the payments made on account of interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

The Postmaster General has ordered Postmasters to forward all letters or packages received from a foreign country to the place of their destination before permitting interference by the officers of customs.

Post service was ordered on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western railroad, between Monticello and Decatur, 27 miles, commencing January 16th.

The United States and Mexican Commission has resumed business, and will doubtless dispose of all the cases on that docket by the expiration of its extended term. Within the last two months the Commission has decided at least 100 cases, including an adverse decision in the case of Daniel E. Woodhouse against Mexico, known as the Tehuantipec claim, in which the petitioner stated the amount of damages at over $500,000,000. The claim of Mexico for $27,000,000 on account of damages for Indian incursions is now in the hands of Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire, the American and Mexican Commissioners being divided in opinion. Mexico claims that under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, the United States pledged themselves to forcibly restrain the Indian incursions into her territory, and that whenever such raid could not be prevented, the Indians should be punished by our Government, and "satisfaction for the same exacted." The United States, on the contrary, insist that our Government could not promise to do for Mexico more than it was required to do for its own citizens, and therefore no damages could be claimed. Should, as is reported, the umpire decide against Mexico in the pending case, Mexico will present the same principle as an answer to the United States for claims of damages to the citizens of Texas growing out of the incursions of Mexicans into that State on the Rio Grande border.

There are no new developments with regard to the Chief Justiceship, though the preponderance of opinion now is that the nomination of Williams will be confirmed.

The House Committee on Appropriations have had four meetings during the recess, and considered the Army, Indian, Fortification, and Navy Appropriation bills. Though none of them have yet been perfected, every one of them have been cut down to the lowest possible figure, in accordance with the expressed wish of the House to make the appropriations comparatively small.

The Senate Judiciary Committee had several meetings during the recess, and considered the Bankrupt bill with a view of perfecting and reporting it to the Senate at an early day.

The estimates of the Lighthouse Board has been cut down about $1,000,000, leaving them one half the sum submitted at the beginning of the session.

It is said that before Congress adjourns an appropriation will be asked for fitting out another expedition to the north pole. Captain Greene, who commanded the Juniata, on which the survivors were returned, is spoken of as the commander of this expedition.

THE EAST.

The will of ex Senator William M. Graham, late President of the Walkill National Bank, N. Y., charged with embezzling $4 0,000 of the funds of the bank, was commenced December 29th, in the United States Court before Judge Benedict. A jury was obtained and the Court adjourned until Tuesday.

It is said that the Central Railroad of New Jersey is about to reduce the pay of its employes 15 per cent.

An association has been formed at New York for taking into consideration various questions relative to the meteorological reforms and the adoption of a universal system of weights, measures and values.

The Committee of Supervisors of Brooklyn report that the Commissioners of Charities have squandered $300,000 in the last four years, by buying supplies miserable in quality and deficient in quantity, at from 50 to 300 per cent. above the usual market rates for first class articles. The Committee recommend that Governor Dix remove the whole Board.

The trial of ex-Senator Graham, of New York, charged with misappropriation of some $300,000 of the funds of the Walkill National Bank, of which he was President, was concluded on the 31st ult. The defense called no witness, and the Court directed the jury to give a verict of guilty on the testimony produced, which was done, and Graham remanded for sentence.

In the United States Circuit Court in New York, on the 31st ult., Judge Benedict quashed the indictment in the case of J. W. Norton, charged with the embezzlement of $180,000 from the Money Order Department of the Post-office, upon the ground that the counts did not amount to a clearly specified charge.

Rev. J. F. Spaulding, D. D., pastor of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Erie, Penn., and Bishop-elect to Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico, was duly consecrated on the 31st ult., at his church. Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh, read the consecration service, and Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, preached the sermon, The other Bishops were Bishop Talbott, of Indiana, Bishop McCoskey, of Indiana, and Bishop Bedell, of Ohio. There were also about 40 clergymen. The Church was crowded during the ceremony.

The entire number of Railroads in default is more than 115, representing an indebtedness on the interest account of more than $27,000,000.

Nathaniel French, a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity, in Nassau, N. H., has been missing since his arrival in this city, nearly six months ago. After a careful inquiry by his friends and authorities, a discovery has been made that within twenty-four hours after French reached this city, he was brutally beaten and robbed, and carried to Bellevue Hospital, where he died from his injuries, and being unrecognized and unclaimed, was buried in Potter's Field.

The Supreme Court of the United States has given a decision in favor of George O. Marcy, of Boston, confirming the validity of $40,000 worth of Illinois registered town bonds issued in aid of the Illinois Trunk Railroad. The town attempted to avoid paying the interest on the bonds, alleging that they were illegally issued. The basis of the court's decision was that no irregularity precedent to issue, not even fraud on the part of the agents of the town, can vitiate the bonds in the hands of an innocent holder.

Henry Clews & Co., have resumed their banking business, announcing the fact in a circular in which they warmly thank their creditors for their forbearance, and declare their readiness to pay all their creditors in full.

THE WEST.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce December 31st, received the report of the committees appointed to consider the question of regulating railroad fares and freights by legislative enactment. The committee recommends the creation of a Board of Transportation Commissioners, a railroad police, and the passage of an act to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination by railroad companies. The report includes a series of questions propounded to Stanford by the committee, and his answers, wherein he declares generally the policy and practices of the Central Pacific Co. The report is very extensive.

The center portion of a building at the State Prison at Jackson, Mich., fell in at about 4:30 Dec. 30th. The building is three stories, and has been used formerly as a tannery, but at present by cigar contractor Hollingsworth. Only three men were in the building at the time of the accident. One hundred and fifty men had just left the building. The lower story had been used as a dining room until Monday. The building was badly built, with no solid support, and was condemned four months ago. Mr. Hollingsworth loses 500,000 cigars and a large amount of tobacco.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

Mr. Hamel, an officer of the Board of Trade, opened the inquiry into the Ville du Havre disaster on the 30th. He stated that the object was to elicit facts. There was no desire to prefer criminal charges against any one. The second and third mates of the Loch Earn were the first witnesses examined. They testified that they did everything in their power to prevent the collision, and described the efforts they made to attract the attention of those on board the steamer. The hearing of their testimony as to the conduct of the French officers after the collision, was postponed, as the latter have not yet arrived here, and the owners of the steamer had no counsel present to represent them.

The inquiry into the cause of the collision between the Ville du Havre and the Loch Earn was continued on the 31st ult. The evidence given was as to the lights displayed on the two vessels, and their positions. Counsellor Bull, on behalf of the Loch Earn, cross examined the witnesses, endeavoring to show that something was wrong on board the Ville du Havre. The latter is still unrepresented by the Counsel.

The seamen of the Loch Earn deposed that the two French boats came alongside the English ship before the Ville du Havre sank, and that the Frenchmen came on board and remained, and did not assist in the rescue of their comrades. One English sailor declared that he touched Captain Surmont, whose clothes were dry.

The investigation into the Ville du Havre disaster was continued on the 2d inst. A deposition from Captain Surmont was read. He attributes the collision to a lack of judgment in steering both vessels. A deposition was read from the man on the lookout on board the steamer, declaring that he saw no lights on the Loch Earn until after the collision. He also says that the Loch Earn did not alter her course at all. The carpenter's apprentice of the Loch Earn reiterated the story that the mate of the latter vessel threatened to fire upon the Frenchmen because they refused to aid in the rescue of their comrades. He also testified to the dryness of Captain Surmont's clothing when he came on board the ship.

Captain Robertson, of the Loch Earn, testified. He denied that the charges against Captain Surmout emanated from him. He declared that he was incapable of taking away such a brave man's character. Application was made for the adjournment of proceedings until the French witnesses could attend, but it was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Bull, on behalf of the officers of the Loch Earn, argued that the Ville du Havre was to blame, but the negligence on the steamer was probably due to the continuous watch during three previous foggy days. The court unanimously decided that Captain Robertson was blameless.

The Agent of the General Trans-Atlantic Steamship Co. has received the following dispatch:

"Paris, Jan. 4.—The French Admiralty Court has pronounced judgment declaring the maneuver of the steamer Ville du Havre to have been blameless, and holding the bad management of the Loch Earn as the cause of the disaster. The Court eulogized Capt. Surmont."

Schenck, the American Minister, has returned to London.

Eliot Yorke, Conservative, has been returned to Parliament from Cambridgeshire, without opposition.

At Liverpool, Jan. 3, the actual stock of wheat on hand was 167,000 quarters, which is much below the estimate. The stock of corn is 50,000 quarters, and flour 39,000 barrels and 57,000 sacks.

The following are the resolutions which will be moved, at a public meeting, to be held at St. James Hall, London, under the Presidency of Earl Russell, on Tuesday, the 27th of January, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the German Government in its conflict with Ultramontanes:

First, That this meeting desires to express to his Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, a deep sense of its admiration for His Majesty's letter to the Pope bearing date of September 3d, 1873.

Second, That this meeting unreservedly recognizes it to be the duty and right of nations to uphold civil and religious liberty, and therefore deeply sympathize with the people of Germany in their determination to resist the doctrines of the ultramontane section of the Church of Rome.

Third, That the chairman, in the name of the meeting, be requested to communicate these resolutions to His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and to the German people.

The Pall Mall Gazette remarks that the Liberals at Rome are making use of Pio Nono's obstinate rejection of all proposals for an accommodation to urge that the separation of the temporal and spiritual kingdoms should be carried out logically and completely, and that the church buildings of the City of Monuments of all kinds, and especially the Vatican library and galleries, should be taken by the State.

This view, it is observed, was not only adopted by Napoleon I in his original conquest of Italy, made when he was General Bonaparte, but was practically acquiesced in by the Pope, who accepted as one of the conditions of peace after the defeat of his troops, that imposed on him of sending a number of the most valuable of Vatican MS. to Paris without any attempt to attach any sacredness to them as church property.

The Standard has intelligence from the Gold Coast that the British forces will enter Ashantee Territory on the 15th of this month.

France.

Antoine Galignani, senior editor of Galignani's Messenger, is dead.

The Assembly on the 31st ult., after voting for the raising of 80,000 francs by additional taxation, adjourned until Jan. 8th.

Spain.

The Imparcial says the Insurgents of Cartagena are preparing to flee from the city, and are getting a fleet of vessels ready for that purpose.

Reports have been telegraphed from Bayonne that the troops in Biscay, under the command of General Fome, have pronounced in favor of Alphonso. They are officially declared to be without foundation.

The Cortes met January 2d, when Serrano was placed at the head of Spanish affairs. England, France, Prussia and Italy are pledged to recognize Serrano as President on the same basis as they have recognized the French Republic. Minister Lagard has the papers all ready to seize the opportune moment for a recognition. The news was kept a secret, but is positive. If the Reds rise to oppose the recognition, the powers are expected to intervene in the matter, as well as in the Carlist war.

At Madrid, Jan. 3, the Cortes re-convened yesterday, and President Castelar read his message. He says that order prevails everywhere in the country except in the North, where the Carlists have made war necessary, and at Cartagena, which was captured by the criminal insurrection in that city, and the fortresses and iron clads have not been recaptured because of the want of troops and resources; but the final overthrow of the insurrection is certain. There is undoubtedly direct connections between the Carlists and Cartagena.

The President says the Carlist war has been terribly aggravated by disorganization, lack of discipline, and dissensions in the Republican ranks; and he appeals to all, in face of the troubles in the country, to sink party differences, and to unite in defence of the Republic. While war exists, nothing but war policy is possible. The expenses of the war during the recess of the Cortes were 490,000,000 reals.

The Government has distributed military command among Generals of all parties in order to give the army a national character.

President Castelar recommends the passage of a bill providing for free public instruction, and the abolition of involuntary servitude and slavery on both sides of the Atlantic. He says you must first establish a stable government, then European powers will soon recognize the Republic. No nation has any irremovable antipathy to the republic. All countries first desire to see order maintained and protection given to to the immense commercial interests. Senor Castelar promises to lay before the Cortes all documents in relation to the Virginius affair. These, he says will demonstrate that war can be avoided while the principles of the international law are upheld.

In the Cortes on the 4th inst., the Deputies, on two votes, gave majorities against President Castelar. General Pavia, who is a friend of President Castelar, thereupon occupied the Palace of the Cortes, and other public buildings, with 14,000 troops. He dissolved the Cortes, and summoned the most eminent men of all parties, including the members of the present government, only excepting the Carlists and Intransigentes, to form a new government. This, General Pavia declared, was the only means for the salvation of the country. He refused personally to become a member of the Government. The streets are filled with people, and there is great excitement, but no blood has been shed.

Midnight.—The final and decisive vote by which Castelar was beaten in the Cortes stood 120 to 100, the majority against him being 20, instead of 120, as first reported. As soon as the result was announced, General Pavia sent an officer to the Chamber, demanding a dissolution of the Cortes. Senor Salmeron and others urged Castelar to continue in power, but their prayer was refused; whereupon a company of the municipal guard entered the Palace of the Cortes and expelled the deputies. General Pavia, with his staff, held a position outside, with cannon pointed at the building.

A new Ministry has been formed, as follows: President, Serrano; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sagasta; War, Zavala; Justice, Figuerola; Agriculture, Becerra; Finance, Echegarray; Interior, Garcia Ruiz; Marine, Topete.

All strategic points of the city were occupied by the military Jan. 3d. The chief military and civil authorities of nearly all the Provinces in communication with Madrid have telegraphed to General Pavia their approval of his conduct. No disturbance is reported in any quarter. The transmission of private telegrams has been temporarily suspended.

The coup de etat of General Pavia at Madrid excites much surprise in diplomatic and other circles, his name not having heretofore been mentioned in a way which would occasion even a suspicion of such a movement. Speculations are freely expressed as to the future, and the general opinion is that the Republican cause has been greatly damaged by the lately reported revolutionary proceedings; but the official information thus far received is of so meagre a character as to afford no basis for reliable comment. The Castelar Government had, during the Virginius negotiations, repeatedly declared not only its friendliness toward the United States, but its desire to draw still closer the relation of the two countries, and our Government evinced a like amicable feeling toward Spain, even taking the negotiations out of the hands of Gen. Sickles in order to be in better accord with the Castelar Government. The friends of that Government in Congressional and Executive circles regard the recent events in Spain as likely to delay the promised reforms in the antilles, and to prevent such negotiations through Gen. Cushing as would tend to the pacification of Cuba and Port Rico, and at the same time protect the American interests in Cuban waters from the annoyance and outrages to which they have been so frequently subjected.

A Times' special from Madrid says it was Marshal Serano who insisted that Castellar should be a member of the new ministry, but the latter refused. On the defeat of Castellar and previous to the interference of General Pavia the Cortes elected Senor Patonia, President of the Cabinet.

The force besieging Carthagena accepts the new government.

The National Militia in Madrid is being quietly disarmed.

A rumor is in circulation in Madrid that the late retreat of Gen. Mariones was a concocted manœuver in the support of General Paria's coup d'etat.

Prussia.

A Berlin telegram to the London Daily Telegraph says the government has absolutely resolved to abstain from any interference with the inner ecclesiastical organization of the dioceses, during their struggle with the Romanish church, and to confine its action to rigorously repelling encroachments of the Bishops upon State rights. The existing prescriptions respecting the administration of dioceses when Bishoprics are vacant, will serve for cases in which prelates shall be turned out by the government. These dioceses left without a head, will be administered by the Vicar General, who will in his turn, be deposed, should he not comply with the letter of the statutes. The government is aware that these measures will superinduce inconceivable confusion in the diocesan administration, but it hopes thereby to compel the clergy to a compliance with the law.

The new form of the oath of allegiance to be subscribed to by the future appointed Bishops, is framed in terms binding the subscribers to absolute submission to the State, and it is officially assumed that the Vatican will not permit the Episcopal candidates to take it. This assumption will be tested by the approaching filling up of the Fulda vacancy. The Rhenish and Westphalian Bishops are canvassing for Parliament, and they will certainly be elected. The Government, however, is entirely indifferent with regard to this manœuvre.

Austria.

A dispatch to the London Daily News from Vienna says it is expected that the Baron Schwarz Seuborn, Director of the Universal Exposition, will be appointed Ambassador to Washington.

Russia.

The treaty between Russia and Bokhara is published. It gives the Khivan territory on the right bank of the Amu Daria River to Bokhara, who in return agrees to abolish slavery and establish mutual trading facilities with Russia.

A special to the Daily Telegraph from Petersburg, says the article in the treaty between Russia and Bokhara abolishing slavery is directly due to the exertions of Secretary Schuyler and all the members of the American Legation at St. Petersburg.

Cuba.

The Home Government relieved Gen. Burriel of the command of the Eastern Department, because in the proclamation issued last week he attacked the existing administration of Spain. He has been ordered to appear at Madrid to answer to charges preferred against him in relation to the matter.

Captain-General Jouvellar insists that the Government shall accept his resignation unless he is granted in full the extraordinary powers enjoyed by his predecessors. The Government has conceded the increased powers; but they are restricted by certain conditions. The Voz de Cuba says the only reason that Jovellar has not taken effective measures for the tranquilization of the Island was because he could not legally do so. The Voz and Diario declare that the Conservatives favor the grant of extraordinary powers, for the only way to save Cuba to Spain is to declare martial law throughout the Island, levy forced contributions, and call out the militia to supress the rebellion.

Captain General Jovellar has ordered a strict inquiry into the circumstances connected with the disappearance of Ralph Keeler, the Tribune correspondent.

The *Voz* and *Diario* are bitter in their comments on the sinking of the Virginius and release of the prisoners. They charge that the Government sank the Virginius in order not to be compelled to deliver her to Spain, and is guilty of perfidy in releasing the survivors. The former paper says: "For the great wrongs of the Spanish Nation terrible atonements are reserved, and their hour will come." In an interview with Captain General Jovellar the latter stated that the newspapers give their own opinions, the Government neither umpires nor is responsible for the articles they print. The Government acts independently and according to circumstances. It does not follow, because articles pass the censor of the press, that they represent the opinions of Jovellar, who denies having seen them.

A Hong Kong telegram advises dealers here that the Portuguese Government has prohibited the traffic in and shipping of Chinamen from Moncova.

The wharf laborers and trade organizations demand pay in gold or its equivalent in currency, and propose to strike unless their terms are complied with. Draymen and watchmen will join in the strike.

The Junta of the Debt has been in session discussing means to relieve the finanial situation, but without any result. The proprietors of newspapers also had a meeting to consider the question of raising subscription rates.

South America.

A dispatch from La Palma, says: The assault upon Cartagena has begun, the Commander-in-Chief advancing upon Sananton, a suburb 1,500 yards from the city. A desperate engagement is in progress, the issue of which is doubtful. The bombardment has made no visible impression on the rebel forts and batteries, which keep up a vigorous firing.

Mexico.

Gen. Cortina was installed as Mayor on the 2d without any disturbance, the opposition giving up the city government to him quietly. Last night a fight occurred in Market Square, growing out of the political excitement, in which one person was killed and several others wounded. Several prominent persons who were opposed to Cortina crossed to Brownsville, Texas, fearing a difficulty. The city is perfectly quiet, and the matter is amicably settled.

The New Church.

The inauguration services of the Reformed Episcopal Church were held at Steinway Hall, New York, on the 4th. The congregregation was large. With the exception of the adoption of the Prayer Book of 1785 there was but little difference from the ritual of the Episcopal Church. Bishop Cummins, who wore no vestments of any kind, preached from the 1st Corinthians, iii-11: "For other foundations can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." He said they had inscribed on their banner only the name of "Jesus Christ." This was their corner stone laid in Zion. They built on the Godhead of Jesus, not on His divinity. They built also on the humanity of Jesus, and on Him as one Mediator between man and God. They proclaimed Jesus the sole priest of the Christian Church, and when any man called himself a priest, he robbed the Son of God of His prerogative. They built on the truth of Christ's presence with His people by His spirit not in a carnal sense, or that man can make his God by Consecration. It was the intention of the Reformed Episcopal Church to preach only the gospel. They established no new foundation, but casting aside the assumption which had grown into the Church, were returning to the old foundation. They had no ill feeling toward any one. In conclusion Bishop Cummins appealed to the Throne of God to guard the Reformed Episcopal Church.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

Gradual Resumption of Business.

A dispatch from Indianapolis, dated 29th inst., says: The engineers' strike continues, without much change. Rumors are current of a general strike on all the roads, but cannot be traced to any reliable authority.

Bush, who shot Engineer Vance the night before last, waived examination this morning, and was committed to jail in default of $10,000 bail.

On the Columbus Division of the Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, one train each way passed over the road. The Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Road sent out one freight train of 24 cars, and one passenger train each way. The Indianapolis & Vincennes Road has been more fortunate than others; nearly all the day trains are running regular. The night trains on all the striking roads have been temporarily abandoned.

At the request of General McCauley, in command of the militia at Logansport, 20 policemen were sent there by the Governor Dec. 29th.

The President of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Association arrived there Dec. 29th, from Cleveland. It is supposed his visit is connected with the engineers' strike. He favors a compromise, and deprecates violence.

Judge Howland has reduced the bail of Bush, who shot Engineer Vance, to $300.

The Railroad authorities at Columbus, say the strike must break before many days, and on the other hand, a visit to the rooms of the Brotherhood of Engineers shows them to be as determined as they were last week. They say Chief Engineer Wilson's order has no effect on them. The worst feature of the trouble here, was the discovery of the obstructions on the Little Miami road, in three places within the city limits. An engine about to leave on Monday evening, was found to be soaped. The railroad authorities are attempting to run all their trains, and got more away on Monday than any day since the strike began.

The members of the Brotherhood of Engineers in Chicago have passed resolutions that they are not disposed to submit to any reduction of the rate of wages they were receiving prior to December 1st, as that rate was low enough, although it gave general satisfaction; also, tendering their sympathy and promising their support to all engineers now opposing, or who may hereafter oppose, any reduction of their wages. These resolutions are published, signed by the Committees from the Illinois Central, Chicago & Alton, Rock Island, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Michigan Central Roads.

A despatch from Cincinnati says: No new developments in the Railroad strike to-day. All passenger trains on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road went out to-day, except one accommodation, and the New York night express to-night. All the officers capable of running locomotives are doing so. It is hoped trains will move regularly to-morrow. Hotels and other business feels the effect of the interruption of railroad communication.

All the striking engineers of Louisville refused to accept the ultimatum made by the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Company. None of them have resumed work. At a meeting of the Brotherhood, the authority of Grand Chief Wilson was disavowed, also the reported acts of violence of striking engineers elsewhere strongly condemned.

The situation at the terminus of the Jefferson, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad remains unchanged. Nine strikers have resumed work, while several outside men employed by the company gave up their engines. Their places were afterward supplied, but very little business is done on the Road. At Seymour, on the Line-Road, a nut was placed in such a position as to twist a cylinder end, and entirely disable an engine. On the New Albany branch a large rock was thrown at an engineer, but missing him shattered the window of the passenger coach, hurting no one. No other violence is reported.

Superintendent Ellison, of the Cincinnati Division of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, has secured the services of nine engineers for passenger trains. He needs four more, and has had hundreds of applications since the strike. All passenger trains, except one accommodation, left on time Dec. 30th. One engineer, supposed to be a striker, took a locomotive out, and suffered it to burn, and was discharged. He has intelligence by telegraph from Pittsburg, that the strikers in that city have come to the terms of the Company.

The Branch of the International Association of Workmen passed resolutions on the 30th denouncing the newspapers unfriendly to them, and pledging themselves to patronize only such papers as are friendly to them.

At the round house of the railway in Cincinnati affected by the strike, the locomotives, tenders and boilers are always examined before going out. The windows of the house are all nailed down, and the doors, all but one, are locked; yet engines have been found in the tenders of which soap and concentrated lye had been placed. Superintendent Ellison says the backbone of the strike has been broken. The road is carefully patrolled from here to Columbus.

The excitement among the citizens of Chicago about the strike is gradually dying out, as the Railroad authorities are demonstrating their ability to get engineers sufficient to run their regular trains. On the 31st ult. all regular passenger trains got away on time. A guard of police are on duty at the freight yards, to see that no trouble occurs.

General Superintendent Caldwell has issued an order, ordering all engineers and firemen not on duty to report at the office of the Master Mechanic, to receive time certificates to be presented to the Paymaster to be cashed.

The strike has assumed a more dangerous aspect since noon. As two freight trains were about to start west, the two conductors at the last moment refused to go, saying they would not go over the road with strange engineers. They were discharged at once, and the trains sent with other men in charge of them. The Yardmaster of the Piqua Road was called on by a crowd of roughs, and threatened with death if he permitted any more trains to go. The police dispersed the crowd, and the spokesman of the party escaped. The evening train for Cincinnati, when at Alton, was fired into by some unknown parties. The situation is more unfavorable for a settlement than at any time during the trouble.

The only apparent change in Indianapolis in the engineer's strike is a general quieting down. The engineers held a very large meeting on the 31st ult., but nothing is known of their proceedings. They present the same determined front, and claim they are bound to win. The Roads affected by the strike seem to find engineers enough to get along with most of their trains, and claim they can run all their trains regularly, if not interfered with. There has been a marked decrease in the number of strikers about the Union Depot, and trains arrive and depart without the excitement of the past few days.

The strike on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroads, is over. The men went to work under the reduction on the 31st ult. All passenger and freight trains on these Roads are now running regularly. On the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad passenger trains are running regularly, and a few local freight trains. The strike on this line is now considered over. A reduction of 10 per cent. also took effect on the Pennsylvania Central and Allegheny Valley Railroad January 1st.

At 2 o'clock, a committee from the engineers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad waited on Mr. Barker, the Assistant Superintendent, in Jersey City, and reported that the engineers of the New York Division, to the number of 136, had decided to accept the proposed reduction, and would not strike, but would present a remonstrance to President Thompson, asking that when business improves, the present rates be restored.

The situation in Louisville Railroad circles looks better. The Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad secured five engineers, and Colonel Scott, Superintendent, telegraphs from Indianapolis that he has secured 20 men. One of the strikers returned to work on the 31st ult. Freights are received as usual.—Three freight and two passenger trains went out on the road on Wednesday. It is rumored that all the engineers on the L. M. & G. S. R. R. intend striking at 12 M., Jan. 2.

The officials of the various railroads running into Chicago have, with the exception of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, the Cincinnati & Pittsburg, upon both of which the engineers have already struck, and the Michigan Southern, decided not to make any reduction in the wages of their engineers and firemen. This action obviated all danger of a strike.

Though no strike has occurred among the Pennsylvania Railroad employes at Philadelphia, the transportation of freight westward, is greatly impeded by the blockade of the roads in the Western States, owing to the strike. Trains of empty cars are being dispatched from West Philadelphia for points beyond Pittsburg, but no loaded cars are leaving. Eight train hands are now only working half time. Passenger trains are running regularly, as are also the ususual freight trains for Pittsburg and intermediate ports.

Counsellors representing the various divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad, met in secret session to-day. It is understood that it was decided unanimously to submit to the reduction, provided the company will restore the old wages in three months. The Pennsylvania officials state that the strike has virtually ended, and that the men are resuming work under the new rule.

At Louisville, the situation in railroad circles is unchanged. The strikers on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis railroad still hold out, and assert positively that they will not return to work unless their demands are complied with. It is not probable that the engineers on the Nashville road will strike.

A Columbus telegram of Jan. 4th says: The engineers' strike has died so quietly that hardly any one knows just the process of its termination. Most of the engineers who could obtain employment have gone to work.

A Workingmen's Demonstration.

About a thousand of unemployed workingmen met in mass meeting Jan. 5th, in Union Square, in response to a call issued by one Patrick A. Dunn, to denounce the Board of Assistant Aldermen in failing to order heads of departments to have all work done by day's labor instead of by contract. Theodore Banks, who appears at all similar meetings, was made temporary chairman, and in the course of a short address, urged the workingmen to come to the front and hold their own against the swindling politicians who wanted to keep them in starvation. He advised them, however, not to take definite action now, but wait for the open-air meetings next week, arranged by the Committee of Safety, at the close of which the unemployed would march to the City Hall and pass in review before the Mayor and Aldermen. Dunn, who issued the call, now appeared, and was made permanent Chairman. He advised them not to be hasty, at the same time urging them to organize on the spot and march to the City Hall and wait a reply of the Mayor, Comptroller and Aldermen to their demand. One Maguire followed, saying if the demands were not acceded to by fair means then force must be used to prevent the heads of departments from having their own way. A committee of five was appointed to wait on the Mayor and Comptroller, after which all started for the City Hall, their numbers being increased as they moved through the streets.

On reaching the City Hall, the Committee of Five attempted to see the Mayor and different heads of the departments, but failed in every instance. The crowd that accompanied then listened to more addresses, and after resolving to hold a grand demonstration on Thursday next, dispersed.

The Illinois Railroad War.

At Bloomington, Ill., on the 2d, before Judge Tipton, was argued the motion of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company, through their counsel, for the removal of Henckley, the Receiver appointed by Judge Tipton, upon the ground that the road is suffering under his management, its earnings falling off and the interests of its stockholders being neglected. The petition also sets forth the resignation of the old board of officers and directors of the road, and the election of T. J. Carpenter, B. F. Cox and Henry Magill to fill the vacancies. The result is looked for with great interest along the line of road.

A Tribune special from Bloomington says that Judge Tipton, sitting in Chambers, heard the arguments of the counsel in the case of the application of the stockholders of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad for the removal of Receiver Henckley. The counsel for the Receiver made a point that a Judge sitting in Chambers had no right to vacate an order made in open court, and in this view Judge Tipton coincided. The Judge also said that the election of a new board did not in any way affect the status of the case, as the Morgan Improvement Company, whose stock is the cause of the whole contention, still has power to elect such Directors as it chooses, and it is fair to presume that the new boards represent this company. The Judge said that it was not a question of personal purity; the directors' question was: Who had the bona fide stock of the Road?

Wool Markets.

Boston, Jan. 3.—Sales to a moderate extent have been made the past week and prices were well sustained. Fleece Extra Ohio fleeces sold at 40c, and some lots double extra at 50@52c. Michigan fleeces were in demand at 50@52c. The most desirable lots of domestic combing held at 46c, with some sales at 50@52c. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, including heavy and treble extra, at 48@50c; Maine fleeces, 50c; Michigan do, 50@52c; Wisconsin and New York do, 49@50c; combing, 50@52c; unwashed, 37½@38c; scoured, 18@31c; noils, 40@42c for unwashed western.

New York, Dec. 31.—The market is very quiet, as usual during the holidays, but holders show no disposition to force sales, believing that business will revive shortly. Stocks are light, both of domestic and foreign, and full former prices were demanded. Sales of the week are as follows: Mexican, 12,000c; fine unwashed fleece, 37½@38c; white Colorado, 24c; black do, 19@20c; low Texas 19@20c; Oregon combing, 43c; short X, pulled, 40@42c; fall California, 40@42c; spring do, 40@42c; ungraded do, 30@32c; Ohio fleece, 47c; various fleece, including pieklock, $50; XXX Ohio, 50c; XX do, 50c; fairly unwashed western fleece, 38c; Texas, in pole, 32@35c, according to quality; Nevada, 38c; medium Utah, 38c; Cape, 55c.

Philadelphia, January 3.—Market strong with an advancing tendency, and stock scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western Virginia double extracted above, 52@53c; extra, 50@52c; medium, 48@50c; coarse, 46@48c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, 50@52c; medium, 48@50c; coarse, 46@48c; combing wools, 50@52c; coming unwashed, 40@42c; Canada combing, 50@52c; fine unwashed, 36@38c; coarse and medium washed, 46@48c; tub washed, 46@48c.

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

New York, January 5.—Cotton 16¾c for middling uplands. Flour—market is fairly active; receipts 14,000 bush; sales 14,000 bu; $6 75@7 50 for extra state; $6 75@8 40 for round hoop Ohio. Wheat is 1@2c better; receipts 82,000 bu; sales 25,000 bu; 102c for No 2 Milwaukee; 159c for No 2 Chicago. Rye—market is quiet. Corn—market is reported scarce and firmer; receipts 7,000 bush; sales 21,000 bush; 58c for western mixed in store; 59c for do afloat. Barley quiet and steady. Oats firmer; receipts 23,000 bu; sales 26,000 bushels at 65¾@67c for western mixed; 64@65c for white western. Pork is quiet at $16 50 for new mess. Cut Meats are steady. Beef unchanged. Lard—the market to-day is reported firm at 8¾@9c for steam, and 9¾c for kettle. Whiskey is firm at 96½c. Sugar steady. Petroleum—4@5c for crude and 13¾c for refined.

Toledo, Tuesday Morning, Jan. 6.—Flour—The market has ruled steady at about previous quotations with Fine at $3 75@4 00; Superfine, $4 50; Extra, $5 00@5 50; Double Extra and Fancy, $7 50@8 00; Buckwheat, $9 50. Rye $5 00. Wheat—The market is dull though not quotably lower, at 143c for Amber spot, and seller January, and 134c seller February; White Michigan Wheat very quiet at 162c, for Extra and 152¾c, for No 1; White Wabash Wheat in limited request, with sales of No 2 at 161c; No. 3 was offered for sale at 150c without purchasers; No 1 Red Wheat was in request at 152c without offerings; No 2 Red Canal Wheat changed hands at 143c; rail wheat was held 1c better at 144c, without purchasers; No 3 Red wheat was on the market for sale at 130c and Rejected Wheat at 120c without takers; Rejected Spring was for sale at 96c, no inquiry Corn—Dull and prices are 1½@2c lower; high-mixed sold at 56@56c for regular and 56½57c new; for future delivery seller January changed hands at 59c; seller February 62c and seller March 63½c. Low-mixed very quiet at 56c, new 56½c; in No Grade Corn regular grain changed hands at 57c; new 54½c; White corn in moderate request at 56½c for new. Damaged Corn 53c. Oats in limited demand at about previous prices, with sales of No 1 at 46c; No 2 changed hands at 44½c, but later was held at 45c; Michigan Oats firmly held at 45c, without takers; Rejected Oats—nothing doing. Dressed Hogs during the early part of the week ruled strong, with sales as high as $6 60, but at this time are in request at $6 35, with prices tending higher. Clover Seed in limited request at $5 20 for common and $5 40@5 45 for mammoth: Timothy, $3 for prime. Flax Seed, 160c. Pork, $14 for light and $14 50 for heavy mess. Butter, 26@28c for fresh roll. Eggs, 23@27c. Potatoes in demand at 105c for Peach Blows and 90c for Common and Mixed. Fruits dull at 8½c for Apples and 20c for Peaches, dried. Mill Feed very quiet at $15 for Bran; $16 for Shorts; $22 for Fine Middlings, and $24 for Corn Meal per ton. Beans, $2 00 for small navy, and 150c for large White, per bushel. Poultry, 10@12c for Turkeys, and 7@9c for chickens, dressed, per pound. Hides, 6½c for dried and 5½c for Green; Calf, 12c; Sheep Skins, 50@14c. Tallow, 5½@6c. Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Green, $25@30; Culls, $22@30; Oak ship timber $300; White Wood, $8; Ash lumber, $28; Butternut, $15@30.